

J. M. HIGH & CO.

Be on hand early Monday morning, for we commence a sale that eclipses all former efforts and means literally giving away goods.

Entire stock Woolen Dress Goods at and below actual New York cost.
All Carpets, Rugs and Draperies at actual cost.

Ladies' Eton and Blazer Suits, Shirt Waists, etc., at 50c on the dollar.
Silks at 25 per cent less than cost.

Shoes at Factory Cost Price.

Special reduction sale in every Department, to make room for the large stock now being purchased in the northern and eastern markets. We reserve nothing. You can buy any article in our store now at a reduced price. We want your money and will give you double its value in merchandise for the next 30 days.

Remnant Sale.

1 lot remnants and short lengths Gingham, Batistes, Challies and Pineapple Tissues. Monday at 3c a yard.

1 lot remnants Woollen Dress Goods at 50c on the dollar.

1 lot Silk remnants, all styles, all lengths, about half-price.

French Gingham, in short lengths, worth 35c; on sale at 10c a yard.

French Organdies, short lengths, at 15c a yard.

Remnants of Carpets at half-price.

Remnants and odd lots from every stock will be offered Monday at less than half-price.

Awnings A Specialty.

Mosquito Nets, all styles, made on short notice.

Millinery Department.

Closing out all Untrimmed Hats at 10c on the dollar.

9c Sale of Fine Hats and Sailors.

\$1.40 sale Finest White Leghorn Flats.

New lot Flowers just in.

400 Children's Caps and Hats to close out, at 50c.

5c sale of Velvet and Silk Ribbons.

A Big Bargain.

39c sale of Drapery Silk, new patterns, worth \$1.

4½c for Brainard & Armstrong Embroidery Silk.

Closing Sale Japanese Grate Screens, 25c.

Closing Sale Turkish Slippers, embroidered, at 69c.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE TRAVELERS

OF HARTFORD, CONN., IS

ONE OF THE LEADING LIFE COMPANIES

OF THE COUNTRY, AND THE

LARGEST ACCIDENT COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

LARGER THAN ALL OTHERS IN AMERICA TOGETHER.

Assets, \$15,029,921.09. Surplus, \$2,579,794.24.

Paid Policy-Holders \$1,798,000 in 1892, \$23,500,000 in all. Pays all Claims Immediately on Receipt of Satisfactory Proofs.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES!

Of every good form. All results guaranteed by the Company. No guess-work and no gambling. All values written on the policy itself. All policies non-forfeitable and world-wide. You don't have to carry an atlas under one arm and a calendar under the other to know whether you are insured under a Travelers policy at any given place or time.

No other Life Policies as liberal cost as little money; none others as cheap give as much for the money.

INCREASING WHOLE LIFE POLICY.

Good at the beginning and good at the end. All policies issued at age 35 for \$10,000, will, on their 20th anniversary, be guaranteed a paid-up value of \$8,740; cash surrender value of \$3,975; on the 30th anniversary a paid up value of \$11,711; cash surrender value of \$6,592; on the 40th anniversary a paid-up value of \$13,143; cash surrender value \$8,930; on the 45th anniversary a paid-up value of \$15,303; cash surrender value of \$12,452; on the 50th anniversary a paid-up value of \$20,000; cash surrender value of \$17,000. No premiums required after age 85.

ASK AGENT FOR A COPY OF THE

Annuity Policies and Special Contracts!

"ALL THE RAGE."

\$12,500,000 NEW LIFE INSURANCE

WRITTEN BY

THE TRAVELERS

FROM JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1, 1893.

A GAIN OF NEARLY \$3,000,000 OVER LAST YEAR FOR THE SAME TIME.

A writer advises "The People want your kind of Insurance." Another writes "Your Life Policies are all the rage."

ISSUES ACCIDENT POLICIES!

COVERING ACCIDENTS OF

TRAVEL, SPORT OR BUSINESS!

At home and abroad. No medical examination required. Lowest rates that permanent security of paying the face value of all claims when due will justify. Not forfeited by change of occupation, but paid pro rata. World-wide, no extra charge for foreign travel or residence.

THE IDEAL ACCIDENT POLICY, Ten-Payment Accident, for business or professional men. Virtually accident insurance for life paid up in ten payments.

ANNUITY ACCIDENT POLICIES, Cheaper than the regular form, and in general fully as desirable.

ACCIDENT PREMIUMS OVER \$100,000

AHEAD OF 1892, FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President. RODNEY DENNIS, Sec'y. JOHN E. MORRIS, Ass't Sec.

AGENTS WANTED.

GEO. S. OBEAR,

District Agent in North Georgia and Alabama,

No. 16 East Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

M. RICH & BROS. STAND ALONE

CRASHING VALUES IN FURNITURE Carpets, Etc.

We have just been getting ready for your inspection this week an immense Fall Stock of Furniture of matchless elegance, and Carpets, Draperies, Shades, Poles, everything in the House Furnishing line at prices that are appalling to competitors.

The Power of Money

can be seen in this stock of the world's best designs, at what might be called PANIC PRICES.

Dry Goods Specials.

SILKS.

On our Bargain Tables all our Figured China and India Silks, worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per yard, this week at

74c a Yard.

Imported Gingham, Lawn, Batistes, Organdies, Etc. at Half Price this week.

Choicest Styles French Organdies, new goods, at 37½c a yard.

Umbrellas.

A new line of Red and Blue Silk Umbrellas from \$2.75 up.

Parlor Suits

of 5 pieces at \$25.—Sofa, Arm Chair, Arm Rocker and two Parlor Chairs in Antique Oak or Cherry, upholstered in Tapestry and Gilt Plush.

Look at 3-piece Parlor Suits at \$27.50 in Show Window.

Bedroom Suits

of 6 pieces at \$17.50.—Full size Bed, Dresser, Wash Stand, Center Table, Rocker and Chair of highly polished antique Oak.

6 piece Cheval Suits at \$20.

Hat Racks.

Antique Oak Hat Racks with bevel edge mirrors, best finish,

\$6.50.

Rockers.

Handsomely polished Oak Rockers for

\$3.50.

Ladies Willow Rockers at

\$2.50.

Don't Place an Order

until you see our assortment, until you see our values.

Mosquito Nets

from \$1.25 each to the finest Bobinett made all ready to put up at short notice.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 & 56 WHITEHALL ST. 12, 14, 16, 18 & 20 E. Hunter St.

CHICAGO IS ROUGH.

Time There Is Measured Only by
Day and Night.

IT IS SAID THAT A CHURCH
Is Used for a Boarding House in Order
to Pay Off a Debt—Some Personal Experiences.

While one is seeing the sights of the great city it will be found convenient to go about in the city proper—Chicago.

I was impressed with the ceaseless rush that keeps up at all hours of the night and day; the streets are crowded, despite the fact that the sidewalks are three times as wide as ours, and the streets correspondingly wide.

State street is one of the finest streets in Chicago, and is, rain or shine, a mass of pushing, struggling humanity. At the intersection of the main streets it requires three policemen to keep the crowds straightened out and prevent the loss of life that might otherwise result. One policeman stands in the center of the cable car tracks, while two others are at each intersection. The people on foot are allowed to pass for a certain time, when the big Irish policeman waves his club and the wagons start to move.

Another wave of the club, and the wagons, despite the delay that is necessary, start, and the passers-by file on again, then all this is repeated over and over again.

Human life is below par in Chicago, and this enables the street railroads to make fast time. There are the Illinois Central trains that run to the fair grounds; the cable cars, the elevated railroad and the electric and horse cars.

A day hardly passes that several persons are not injured or killed. While I was in Chicago there was a horrible accident. In some way the signals became confused and the result was that an Illinois Central train crashed into a horse car. Four people were killed outright and twelve were injured. The car was hurled into the air and carried forward forty feet. An investigation followed, but, as I was informed by the editorials in the leading papers of Chicago, the coroner's jury failed to find any one to blame.

The safest means of transit to the fair is the south side elevated road, which leaves the city at Congress street, just half a block off State. The stops are very short, and if a passenger is not at the door he is carried on by the next train.

With the cable cars it is just the same. In making the crossings the gripman usually stands with his back to the front, but a crowd of people will push him overboard. There is always a row at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets waiting to take the cable cars to different parts of the city.

As for the electric cars, coming from the races I have seen many riding in the cars down and on top, and no word of remonstrance comes from the conductor.

How the Women Are Treated.
It was something of a surprise to me when I saw how the women are treated in Chicago on board of the cars.

Many times did I see women standing up in the elevated cars, and on each side were men sitting down, and I had some experience with the way politeness is viewed there.

I was returning from the fair grounds one evening and at the Sixty-first street station a very pretty young lady, apparently accompanied by a gentleman, entered the car I was in and stopped directly in front of me. There were men on both sides of me, but as not one of them made a move to offer her a seat, I did so. The young lady looked as if she would take the seat, but before she could do so her escort stepped between her and her and proceeded to glare at me as if I had been guilty of a great piece of impudence. The young lady, I am glad to say, looked very much embarrassed at the conduct of her friend.

"That's My Wife, Young Man!"
Ovid, Stewart and I were going out to the races in the afternoon, and we were both sitting down, he nearest the door. At one of the near-by stations a number of passengers crowded into our car, and among them was a rather pale, thin, young man, who immediately jumped up and offered her his seat. He had risen before a big brute of a man, weighing a couple of hundred pounds dropped into the vacant place.

Stewart is a smart, chunky kind of a fellow himself, and when the heavy gentleman got settled down to investigate matters. "I got up to give this lady my seat," said Stewart, gently, touching the man on the shoulder.

The man looked at him, sized him up, and then gazed off with supreme indifference. Advancing a little closer Stewart again put his hand on the man's shoulder and informed him that he must get out of the seat at once and make way for the lady. I noticed that the woman appeared to be exceedingly nervous, more so than the occasion appeared to demand. My friend Stewart, who the big fellow and was about to collar him, when to Stewart's utter amazement and discomfort, he said: "See here, dat lady's my wife, young fellow."

And right then and there we both registered an oath never to offer another woman a seat while we were in Chicago; but we did, and found that there were exceptions to all rules.

add that I did find out where Mr. Field made his headquarters, but failed to see him, as he was out of the city.

I Don't Vouch For This.
While I was in Chicago I had pointed out to me a church, a portion of which was then in use as a boarding house. The story connected with the church was that it was deeply in debt, and the members were unable to pay out. With the rush of people that would visit the fair it was thought that some money, enough, probably, to wipe out the debt, might be raised by running a boarding house. And this, I was told, is being done.

Another story that I heard in connection with the same church, which is in sight of the elevated road, was to the effect that a young man had held a mortgage on the church, had foreclosed it and was running a hotel on the European plan. This last appears to be the more probable of the two, Chicago is Chicago, you know.

You Live Continually in Chicago.
In Chicago you live continually in Chicago, and time is divided into night and day, no attention is paid to hours, and minutes and seconds are used only on the race track. If you want anything to eat you can get it any time of day and any time of night. The theaters run on Sunday, and on Sunday the barrooms are in full blast. And, by the way, the saloons are run in direct opposition to a state law. Mayor Harrison has stated officially that it would take seventeen years to place to close a saloon on Sunday, and that only a limited number could be handled in that time.

Speaking of living, you merely exist in the great non-American town, you once forget to wind up your watch, and if you stay there long enough you don't have any watch to wind up.

JULIAN HARRIS.

WHERE FAKIRS FLOURISH.
The midway place is the paradise of fakirs. You no sooner turn aside from the big fair and become a part of the seething mass of humanity that perpetually sweeps back and forth along this cosmopolitan thoroughfare, this throbbing picture of oriental life, than your ears are assailed by a tumultuous babel of sound.

It's the fakirs. Thousands of every nation invite you to come in and see the greatest show on earth for 15 or 25 cents, as the case may be. Music that is horrible enough, the variety and quality of its discord to put a whole army to flight mingling with good music and comes floating at you from every queer little outlandish building and from every dance hall and eating place. The Chinese bank would make you murder your father. The Algerian orchestra makes you young for the silent grave. The music of the Arabs makes you more thankful for what you have received. But the musical quartet of Moorish girls would have sent old Thomas Moore off in a hurry to write down a few snatches of poetry that would cover to him on the spot. The Hungarians play sweetly. Most of the music is bad, but numerous places are to be found where the popular taste is gratified with the Balkan "After the Fair," and other national airs.

Before you have been on the pleasure two minutes you discover that the music is one of its biggest features, and you as quickly discover that the man employed by the fakirs to call the attention of the public to the wonderful merits of their shows is a much bigger and more interesting feature. There is not a single novice among the fakirs of the pleasure. They all know that they are there to capture the American dollar and their knowledge of human nature points out the surest way to get it. Medicine fakirs should go to the world's fair, not to see the show, but to study the methods of the artful gathering of royal fakirs congregated on the midway.

You cannot make a tour of the pleasure without rising several degrees in your own estimation. You feel that you were never so important before. Never before at any period of your life did so many gifted men, who did not know you, make such a philanthropic interest in you and beg you so earnestly to interest yourself and confer a lasting blessing upon posterity by seeing the greatest show on earth for 15 cents, reduced from 25 cents to 10 cents because of the Columbus celebration. These fakirs beg you in such a disinterested manner to come in and escape lasting regret and thank goodness by seeing the show, that you feel that you would be untrue to yourself if you did not give up a paltry 15 or 25 cents and may not feel that way after you've seen the show, but you mustn't blame the fakir. You may discover, if you make any remarks to him, that he doesn't esteem you as highly after you have seen his show.

Noises seem to be the highest aim of the pleasure fakir. If you haven't a good deal of lungs do not aspire to be a fakir. You will be left in a grand international competition for the highest achievement in noise making any one of these fakirs would take rank. Any one in another thing. If a fakir hasn't something unique or picturesque to attract attention to himself, he'll make something odd and original to any to the crowds, he might as well fold his tent and move on. The fakir's aim is to be in the center of a ring of paint on either cheek, dress up like a fakir, and make a show of it. If you are on the inside, and get on a box, hold a yellow umbrella and begin to shout out that the fakir should not own a box, but should own a ring of paint on either cheek, and you are after.

The big fellow from the Ottoman empire, who stands on the stairway in front of the Turkish dance hall and pictures the delights of the show and the beauty of the dancers, makes a noise that is to the coarse, hoarse, roaring duff that tells you that "just on the inside performance now going on can be seen James J. Corbett, the world's champion, who will positively appear three times in his wonderful bag-punching act—all for 25 cents." The big fellow who essays to tell you about the Turkish dancing girls is an importation of very recent date. He wears a red fez, a black jacket and a black turban, and looks the typical Turk. He knows less than a dozen words of English, but that is not a very serious drawback to him. He stands there hour after hour screaming "Great show, great show!" People, people, people—great show, great show!" and in the meantime, noisy handclapping and making a peculiar noise something like a pond of green. He keeps up with the procession and adds his share to the general noise-making.

But you stop to see the talking machine in human form who stands on a box under a big umbrella in front of the hall where Corbett punches a bag for glory and gold. The machine wears a big diamond, an immaculate shirt front, a big straw hat, big shoes and a big mouth. He regards the world at large as legitimate prey and James J. Corbett as the bright particular star of this terrestrial ball.

Hear him talk: "James J. Corbett, the emperor supreme of this profession, the champion pugilist of the world, on the inside performance just beginning! Remember, remember good people, James J. Corbett—don't go home without seeing the greatest show on the grounds, Corbett's act!"

Hour after hour this historical genius persists and deals out history in scintillating tones. He has a supreme contempt for the public. If you ask him a question he will point to the sky and say "fanning him," that are pasted on the surrounding walls and want to know if you can't read. He thinks that the public are creatures to be manipulated. If you do not know everything about the movements of James J. Corbett, the eminent star of this earthly globe.

A big, brawny African and a dyed-in-the-wool fakir, from Coney Island, stand in front of the Chinese theater and boast loudly of its wonders. The fakir is a handsome fellow, and he gets so warm while he exhorts his audience while the Chinese orchestra is playing that he has to pull off his coat and his suspenders. Fortunately his companion is unimpaired by these articles of dress, and bares his massive breast to the tempered breezes from the lake. The fakir announces that the African cannot speak one word of English, but is very contented and laughs he can. This remark leads him to imitate whatever he hears with a view to improving on it. Then the fakir will begin:

"Just on the inside to be seen for 25 cents a genuine performance in a real Chinese theater." The African will follow with: "Genuine performance in a real Chinese theater." He accompanies his speech with imitations of the fakir's motions. A big, brawny African and a dyed-in-the-wool fakir, from Coney Island, stand in front of the Chinese theater and boast loudly of its wonders. The fakir is a handsome fellow, and he gets so warm while he exhorts his audience while the Chinese orchestra is playing that he has to pull off his coat and his suspenders. Fortunately his companion is unimpaired by these articles of dress, and bares his massive breast to the tempered breezes from the lake. The fakir announces that the African cannot speak one word of English, but is very contented and laughs he can. This remark leads him to imitate whatever he hears with a view to improving on it. Then the fakir will begin:

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had in abundance. I think there must be five thousand young women presiding over booths at the fair. There are hundreds of places where you can get a glass of Waukegan water for a penny. Young ladies preside over all these and to this fact is due the large consumption of water at the fair.

There is an army of catalogue vendors and a great host of gray uniformed young men carry you about the grounds on roller chairs. The midway place is where the fakir blooms in his best form, but he is not confined to this popular street by any means. It would seem that the whole world had contributed its best fakirs to the world's fair, and in the grounds and outside they are first to see you and soon convince you that unless you invest in their wares your trip to the fair will have been made in vain.

R. L. A.

READS LIKE A ROMANCE.
The Biography of a Life of Sickness and Complete Restoration.

Mrs. M. J. Gales, of Vernon, Tex., has a history in which every wife and mother in the land will be interested. She is the mother of several children. After the birth of the youngest she was invalid from that condition so common to mothers called female complaint. Doctors were employed, but could not cure her. They called her case incurable ulceration of the womb. She had no appetite, indigestion, severe headache, coated tongue, palpitation of the heart, constant bearing-down pains, cold hands and feet and urinary trouble. After the doctors gave her up to die she tried patent medicines, but they did her no good. She finally wrote to Dr. Hartman, explaining her case, and he prescribed Peruna. The Peruna began at once to relieve her; and, after taking several bottles of it, she was entirely cured. Peruna never fails to be a great blessing to women suffering in this way, and even in cases that are absolutely incurable it will do more than all other treatment combined. Every woman ought to have a copy of the "Bills of Life." Sent free to any address by The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

I certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.

J. E. SIMPSON.

Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

Through Train Service Via E. T. Va. and Ga. and Q. and C. Routes.

The Cincinnati limited leaves Atlanta via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia daily at 6:35 a. m.; arrives at Cincinnati at 10:40 o'clock p. m. and Chicago at 7:35 o'clock a. m., through train from Cincinnati, with through sleepers to Chicago.

The Chicago limited leaves Atlanta at 2:40 o'clock p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:25 a. m. and Chicago at 4:30 o'clock p. m. Solid trains from Macon to Cincinnati with Pullman's finest cars attached. The only line between Georgia and Chicago via Cincinnati.

may 20-1f

PREPARE TO GO WEST.

Now is the Time to Get Ready for the Big Harvest Excursion by the Richmond and Pacific.

Now is the time to prepare for the harvest excursion to Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Missouri by the Richmond and Pacific. The tickets will be on sale August 21 and 24, good thirty days, returning at one fare for the round trip. Through cars will be run. Choice of three routes, via Memphis, St. Louis and St. Paul. These tickets will be good on all trains both going and returning. The route via Birmingham is the only through car line to Memphis. Many hours saved on the road. For particulars write to or call on A. A. Vernon and W. H. Taylor, agents, No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, July 25 St.

Still a Mole.

From The New York Times.
It is a fact that Mr. Harrison claims is true, or if it is accepted by his party without regard to its correctness, he is still the chief republican. His signature made the McKinley bill law. He has effect to the silver compromise. He approved the appropriations which gave rise to the boast that "this is a billion-dollar country." He was ready to sign a force bill. He out-blinded Blaine as an advocate of a tariff and an expansive foreign policy. He is the typical modern republican.

Gave Them a Little Time.

From The Allegan, Mich., Democrat.
Our republican friends appear to think that the democratic party should repair the wreck to business and finance wrought by thirty years of republic rule. They say that Grover Cleveland and his assistants will straighten things up as rapidly as possible, but three months, or even six of them, is too short for so herculean a job.

Rankin's Buchu and Juniper

Cures all Kidney and Urinary Troubles.

Buchu and Juniper

Cures Weak Back and Pains under the Shoulders.

Buchu and Juniper

Cures Gleet, Whites and Brick Dust Deposits.

Buchu and Juniper

Cures Nausea, Headache and Sour Stomach.

Buchu and Juniper

Cures Catarrh and Inflammation of the Bladder.

Buchu and Juniper

Cures Incontinence of Urine and General Debility.

Persons in the habit of taking stimulants of any kind, such as bromides, preparations of opium, spirits, etc., will find Rankin's Buchu and Juniper will quiet the nerves and allay all irritation of the stomach, gives an appetite and sets one up all night for the day's work by producing a free flow, carrying off all impurities from the kidneys and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 50c.

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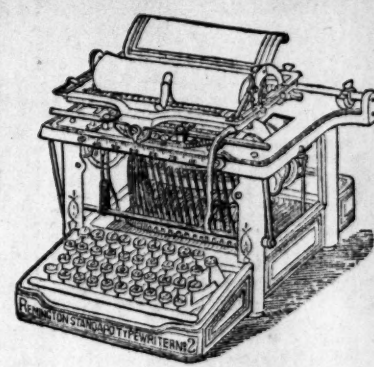
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Rankin's Buchu and Juniper

Remington Typewriter

Unanimously adopted as the
Official Writing-Machine of the
World's Columbian Exposition.



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NO MATTER WHAT YOU
MANUFACTURE,
The Singer Manuf'g Co.
CAN FIT
YOUR STITCHING ROOM
COMPLETE.

10,500,000
SINGER MACHINES
SOLD.

EVERY TRADE SUPPLIED
WITH A MACHINE FITTED FOR
ITS PECULIAR NEEDS.

Shorter College for Young Ladies,
ROME, GEORGIA.

Session opens on September 28th

1. A high and healthful situation.

2. Charming grounds and scenery.

3. Magnificent brick buildings costing \$130,000.

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Moderate charges for these unrivaled advantages. Apply to

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July 16-18 sun-tue

NASHVILLE: Buildings, 40 Offices; Vanderbilt privileges; Music, Art, Literature, Gymnasium, etc. Catalogue sent free.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Rev. Geo. W. P. PRICE, D.D., 717-1st. e, o, d & w. e. o. c.

July 7-18t. e, o, d & w. e. o. c.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE

For Young Ladies, Roanoke, Va. Opens September 14, 1893. A beautiful and attractive college home. New buildings, among the finest in the south. Modern improvements. New pianos and furniture. Campuses. Grand, magnificent mountain scenery. In Valley of Virginia, famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course of instruction in music and art unexcelled. For catalogue address the president.

W. H. HARRIS, D.D., Roanoke, Va.

June 16-10w fri sun tues

Established 1880. SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLLEGE.

77 S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ALSO PURCHASERS OF

MOORE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

On 1st of September we move to "The Grand" building on Peachtree street, and our University will then be composed of the following departments:

Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy,

ENGLISH LITERARY SCHOOL,

Atlanta School of Art under Prof. Faley, French, German, Spanish, under Prof. Collinge.

A Complete Business University.

Take a summer course. LARGE CATALOGUE FREE.

HUNTER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS

COLLEGE PREPARATORY,

10-12 North Peachtree Street, near Peachtree.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION:

Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Practical. Session will begin September 1st.

July 4th. B. T. HUNTER, Principal.

July 14-22m

August 1st. B. T. HUNTER, Principal.

July 14-22m

August 1st. B. T. HUNTER, Principal.

July 14-22m

August 1st. B. T. HUNTER, Principal.

SCHEDULE CHANGED

On the East Tennessee to Take Effect
This Morning.

COLONEL BUCK'S ACCOUNTS LOST.

The Office of Internal Revenue Collector
Will Change Hands Tuesday—A
Civil Service Examination.

A change of schedule, to take effect this morning, was announced yesterday by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. And the change is a beneficial one—one that will be well received by the public.

There will be two trains discontinued. Heretofore there has been a train to leave here at 12:30 a. m. for Brunswick; the train will be discontinued. The second train discontinued will be the train that has always arrived here from Brunswick at 5:15 p. m.

In place of these trains the trains to end from Macon on two schedules will be run through the Central City and on to Brunswick. The train that formerly left here at 7:50 o'clock in the morning for Macon, will leave at 8 a. m., and will go through to Brunswick. The train arriving here at 1:55 p. m. from Macon will come through from Brunswick, leaving that city at 3 a. m.

Another change will be that of the schedule of the train that has heretofore left here at 5:25 p. m. for Chattanooga. Hereafter that train will leave for Chattanooga at 11 p. m., arriving at Chattanooga at 6 a. m. It formerly arrived at Chattanooga at 11:25 p. m. There will be no change in train No. 13, which leaves here at 7:40 p. m. It will continue to arrive in Brunswick at 5:50 a. m., with through connections to Jacksonville. Train No. 12, arriving here at 6:25 a. m. from Brunswick, with connections from Jacksonville, will continue as at present.

The changes mentioned were sent to Superintendent Terrell, of the railway mail service yesterday afternoon. Chief Clerk Robinson was of the opinion that the change of schedule was an exceedingly beneficial one, and would not fail to please the public. The local mail, leaving here at 8 o'clock in the morning reaches Brunswick on the same day.

Ex-United States Marshal Buck's Accounts
The accounts of ex-United States Marshal Buck for the last quarter he has in office were mailed on the 10th of July.

But they have never reached Washington. Just what became of the accounts is not known, but the presumption is that they were either lost or stolen from the mails. It has now been over two weeks since they were mailed, and the search for the papers has been given up as worse than useless.

The accounts of Chief Deputy Mitchell were also in the packet. Yesterday he was busy duplicating the accounts and has nearly finished the work. Colonel Buck will leave for Washington tomorrow, but whether he goes in connection with his accounts he did not say. He will be gone for probably two or three months, and will visit the world's fair while he is away on his vacation. Mrs. Buck will accompany him.

The Revenue Office Will Change Hands.
Tomorrow the internal revenue office will be closed at 1 o'clock, and the public is notified to transact all the business with this department before that hour.

The office is closed early, preparatory to the transfer to collector Paul E. Framm on Tuesday. When the new collector, who has been virtually in charge for the past two or three weeks, takes immediate charge, he will have already appointed a number of the clerks who are to serve under him.

Semi-Annual Civil Service Examination.
The regular semi-annual civil service examinations for clerks and carriers will be held in the custom house in the United States court room, at 9 o'clock, Tuesday morning, August 1st. Persons eighteen years and over are eligible for clerkships, and those between twenty-one and forty may occupy positions as carriers. Examinations are open to all reputable citizens.

Returned from New Orleans.

Captain William Forsyth, secret service agent, returned to the city yesterday from New Orleans. At New Orleans he was at work on the case of the cashier who attempted to set a bank on fire. The cashier is now in jail awaiting trial.

A TRIP TO THE SUN.

Sir Fillemup Frog was an English baronet. He was a cold, calm, passionless man—almost as cold, calm and passionless as was English. For years he had been a member of the London Beefsteak Club.

Sir Fillemup had three friends at the club. They met every evening to bet. They would bet on anything. One day they bet on the length of their respective feet. Sir Fillemup won by two laps.

"I would be willing to bet that I can climb up to the sun," said he.

His friends bet him \$100,000, and the money was staked.

"I will start in three days," he said, calmly.

"And how long will you be gone?" they asked.

"Ten days," was the cool response.

From that moment Sir Fillemup absented himself from the club. He was preparing for his flight.

His preparations were simple. First he procured a suit of Japan silk, light and flexible. Then he pulled on a pair of boots of his own invention. The legs reached to the armpits. The soles were of gun barrels arranged perpendicularly.

From a belt at his waist depended two 4,000-ton columbids. The guns and columbids were so arranged as to load and fire themselves sixty times a minute.

The process was so simple as to make explanation unnecessary. With the recoil from the firing of these pieces, Sir Fillemup proposed to secure a velocity of 1,000,000 miles an hour. This would enable him to reach the sun in four days and twenty-three hours.

He calculated to remain there two days. Then, reversing himself, he proposed to turn his guns loose again and return to the earth in the same time occupied by his ascent.

He had fixed upon May 7th, at 1 o'clock in the morning. A framework had been built to suspend him until he could get his ordnance in working order. At a signal the guns opened, and Sir Fillemup dashed into the air.

He had not miscalculated his velocity, though it seemed to him that he ought to have reached his destination in about ten minutes at the rate he was going. Still his pedometer showed only a rate of 1,000,000 miles an hour.

There was nothing upon which the sun could reflect, and Sir Fillemup was in darkness after leaving the earth's atmosphere, except when he looked straight at the sun. It was to him a perfectly round ball, affording neither light nor heat.

He did not feel that he was moving. He could see it drawing closer.

At the end of the second day he appeared to be surrounded by a yellow nebula. It was not dense, but a series of not unpleasant shocks showed that he was passing through a magnetic influence.

The yellow ball appeared to be composed

of sparks that compelled him to cover his face and hands. They were apparently iron filings in a state of fusion. His dress was protected from danger by fire by a preparation of alum.

Toward the middle of the third day he emerged from this zone and entered another of intense cold and fearfully dark. Beyond he could see a peculiar mass of matter, brownish in color and oval in shape. Passing through the frightful belt of detonations of his cannons almost deafened him. It was clear that he had again entered an atmosphere. During the afternoon he passed through a warmer zone and at 12 o'clock, just ninety-five hours after leaving the earth, he stood on the dull colored mass. He had reached the sun.

What struck him as most peculiar was the warm, even temperature. There was no intense heat. Everything around gave the impression of iron, not in state of fusion, as he expected to find it, but moderate. No sooner had he landed than his cannons and guns were torn from him. They stuck fast to the surface of the sun.

He recognized the reason. He was on an immense magnet. How large he could not tell. He thought of the yellow zone and of the cold belt through which he had passed and saw the solar principle at a glance.

The sun was but a fountain of electricity, generating heat and light feeling but little of either.

There was no sign of vegetation or animal life. There were no shadows. Even the inequality of the surface cast no shade. He walked lonely and shadowless on the barren creator of all life. Around him, like an aurora, gleamed the yellow mist of the outer circle.

There were no stars. There were no worlds. He occupied the life-giving essence, oblivious to every living thing save himself. He put in two days on this line and then prepared to depart.

But his cannons and guns were immovable. He couldn't wrench the smallest rifle from its fastenings. The magnet held them like a vice.

Then he remembered that there was no gravitation except to metal. Slipping off a boot, he found he was lighter, because the nails had kept him down. Should he slip off the other and take a step he would remain in midair.

He could not fall again to the sun. He could not leave it, because he was not within the influence of any other gravitation or atmosphere. Then he must die in space a few feet from substance.

Suddenly he beheld himself—the magnetism can be beaten out of iron by a sharp blow. He had no stone to beat with, but dripping water is more powerful than rock, since it will wear rock away.

He began to expectorate. In an hour he spit one cannon loose. In another hour the second columbid was free. He had now exactly time to the minute to return.

But he had no time to release the smaller weapons, and without their recoil could he effect his return in the prescribed time?

He would try it. Starting his columbids he found himself in space. He had no idea how fast he traveled. His face was turned from the sun, and there was no light. Composing himself he slept.

When he came to consciousness he was in the hospital in London, with his three friends bending over him congratulating him on having won his wager.

He had struck the earth, but not hard enough to injure him seriously. The reason was that he had been ten days without air, and when he struck the atmosphere he had inhaled so much that he swelled up like a balloon.

The swelling burst his boots off and his columbids dropped to the sea, while he floated softly down and reached the ground with one minute to spare. An air pump had relieved him of extra pressure and he was almost as good as new.

WILLY OF STRATFORD.

How He Swam the Avon in a Brave Deed—By
John Ernest McCann.

It was a stormy night in Stratford-upon-Avon, over three hundred years ago. To be exact, in September, 1576. The wild wind whistled over the old English town like doves of invisible wild horses, driving rivers of rain before them down Greenhill street, through the thick-planked alley leading to the old church, over and under the arches of Clopton's bridge, all around the inner court of the grammar school, and up Henley street, until they came to John and Mary Shakespeare's house, the first in the town. Here they agreed to concentrate their forces, and endeavored to drench and batter down the strong oak edifice.

Inside, it was almost as stormy as without, for Master William Clopton, the greatest man in the town, was holding forth to Mr. and Mrs. Shakespeare, and his topic was their son, Willy, aged twelve years.

Willy sat surrounded by his brother Gilbert, two years younger than himself; Joan, five years old, and little Anne, then three years old. In Mrs. Shakespeare's arms was her latest born—Richard, twelve months old. She looked very worried, as pensive Master Clopton spoke of her Willy's short career, and her sweet eyes looked appealingly from his face to that of her honest husband from time to time.

"It is a wild night," Mistress Shakespeare, a dark night, too," said Master Clopton, rising to go. "I have done my duty by you and yours, and you should look to him," glancing darkly at Willy, "or he'll come to harm. No boy can go day after day without studying and amounting to anything. The master of the school told me today that in William's desk he found many pernicious books, such as the 'Catechism of Devils,' 'The Book of Troj,' 'The Book of Chivalry,' 'The Book of Jerusalem,' and 'The Life of King Arthur.' Nice books these for your boy to have in his desk! His eyes are always wandering away from his lesson. How is he ever going to be a good, honest butcher, glover, drover or farmer if he doesn't look to his task, and know how much two and two make?"

"But I do not know how much they make," Master Clopton—twenty-two, a mildly remarked Willy from his corner.

"There! almost yelled Master Clopton. "What did I tell you? And every body knows that they make four! My lad, you must study," very solemnly.

"I am studying all the time," spoke up Master Willy, suddenly and hotly. "But how can I keep my eyes on my lesson, when between the book and me come such sad, and queer, and funny faces, such troops of men and horses, such cities, such kings and queens, and forests and rivers? And the birds and their songs! They are always with me. As soon as I open a book a robin red-breast sits on the top of it, or a meadow lark hops from it to the top of my head. Then I cannot help looking at the schoolmaster and the boys. No matter if my eyes are on my books I see everything they do. Those books the master found in my desk I read only at recess—never in school hours. I leave it to Tom Carder, Ralph Coverdale or 'Jany' Waller if that's not so," concluded Willy, taking a long breath, as his brothers and sisters squeezed sympathetically around him.

Master Clopton glared at Willy for a moment in astonishment, then he strode toward the door. At the door he paused long enough to say:

"You will never be of any use in this world, mark that," William Shakespeare, when the door opened and banded after him, as Willy, at a word from his mother, snatched up a lantern, lit it, put on his cap and followed Master Clopton out into the wild, black night. He hadn't gone 500 yards before he found Master Clopton bounding the swollen, angry waters of the Avon, all but the center section of it; and on the section was a little girl and a little lamb.

She was the daughter of Grover Carter, and had ventured with her little flock across the old wooden bridge. Just as she reached the middle of it, there was a great crash, and away went the bridge, planks and sheaves, down the rapid and dangerous stream, leaving her and one little lamb on what was left of the first structure, with the boiling waters all around them.

The entire town gathered on the Avon's banks and stupidly watched the child in her perilous position. Nobody seemed able to devise a plan of rescue. No man could swim to her, and no dog could be rowed for the river was like a racehorse, carrying logs and boxes before it. If a log or a tree struck what remained of the wooden bridge, it meant death to Mollie Carter and her lamb. The rain came down in cataraacts. It was like looking through an immense veil to watch them from the banks of the Avon.

"I've got a plan! Get a long rope!" cried

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"I've got a plan! Get a long rope!" cried

The Ryan Co.

SPECIALS For This Week!

3,500 yards French Sateens at 8c yard, worth 25c.
1,600 yards American Organdies at 8c yard, worth 20c.
1,400 yards solid color Chambrays at 5c yard, worth 10c.
900 yards Apron and Bonnet Check Gingham at 5c yard worth 8c.
35 dozen Ladies' Percalé Waists at 50c each, worth \$1.
2,000 yards white checked Nainsook Muslin at 6 1/2c yard, worth 10c.
1,800 yards Summer Silks at 24c yard, worth 50c.
175 pieces Imported Gingham at 10c yard, worth 20c.
100 dozen Gents' Negligee Shirts at 25c each, worth 40c.
40 pieces Wool Challies at 15c yard, worth 25c.
50 pieces, yard wide, fancy Batiste Cloths at 10c yard, worth 20c.
1,400 yards Outing Cloths at 6 1/2c yard, worth 12 1/2c.
50 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose at 15c pair, worth 25c.
25 dozen Ladies' White Lawn Embroidered Shirt Waists at \$1.75 each, worth \$3.
100 large size white Bed Spreads at 95c each, worth \$1.50.
5 pieces Unbleached Table Linen at 20c yard, worth 35c.
100 dozen extra large size, all linen Towels at 15c each, worth 25c.
Special Bargains in white and colored Mosquito Nets.
Store and Window Awnings made to order.

THE RYAN CO.

PLUMBING
Gas Fitting
—AND—
STEAM HEATING
—ARE—
Our Specialties.
Estimates Furnished
We also manufacture all kinds of
GALVANIZED IRON
Cornices, Finials and Window Caps.
Get our prices before you buy.
WINCATE & MELL,
82 and 84 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

little Willy Shakespeare, pressing his way in among the men and women.

One end of the rope he tied around his waist, the other end he instructed the crowd on the bank to hold on to, and pay out when necessity demanded.

"But, lad, you cannot swim out there!" shrieked the now fearfully excited crowd.

"No, but I can swim down!" and he dashed up towards Clopton's bridge, a half mile away, the rope dragging out behind his waist and the crowd at his nimble heels.

Reaching the bridge, he ran to the middle arch, threw his cap off, pulled off his jacket, stood one instant on the parapet, and then plunged over into the boiling, desperate waters!

Down he went—up he came—a tremendous shout reaching him from the shore.

Steadily, on and on, down the stream he went, his object being what was left of the old bridge in the center of the river. It was swaying fearfully. He expected every moment to see it fall. He could see little Molly kneeling with white face turned toward him, still clinging loyally to her little lamb.

Willy was a good swimmer, but a huge log at his side was a better, and they were both aiming for the bridge. If the log got there first it would destroy bridge, lamb and Molly; that Willy Shakespeare knew.

But the log didn't get there first, for one full minute, it encountered a lot of brush, which enabled Willy to force ahead, reach the bridge, pull off his jacket and his lamb, and just as they were well away—crash!—and the gigantic log hit the structure with all its force, and destroyed it.

Willy, Molly and the lamb were pulled ashore, and as Willy, wet and growling red, was fished to his mother's heart, Master William Clopton said to her:

"I am sorry for what I said. The lad is a good boy."

Mr. Childs Ought to Rectify This.
From The Philadelphia Enquirer.
There is a baker on Somerset street whose sign reads: "Adam Fresh, baker."

"I'm so nervous,"—before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I'm so well"—after taking Hood's. Moral—Be sure to get Hood's."

FUNERAL NOTICE.
BARTLETT.—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Isaac E. Bartlett, also of her children, N. M. and C. B. and Miss Bettie Bartlett, are invited to attend the funeral of her daughter, Julia, Monday evening, July 31st, at 4 o'clock. Funeral from the residence, 168 Lockie street.

MEETINGS.
Notice.
The City National Bank of Atlanta, located at Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, is closing up its affairs. All note holders, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. L. J. HILL, President.
July 30, 2m—sun.

There will be a special call meeting of Atlanta lodge, No. 26, K. of P., held in their castle hall, corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets, on Monday evening the 31st instant. Work in Esquires rank. All members and brothers earnestly requested to be present. GEORGE W. CONNORS, G. C.
W. MCKINNEY, K. of R. and S.

Terrible Slaughter

SALE OF SUMMER SHOES.

PRICES WILL TELL!

Children's Red Slippers, 35c, 45c, 70c, 75c, 85c, 95c; worth 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.
Children's Russet Oxfords, 9 to 11, 60c and 90c; worth \$1 and \$1.25.
Misses' Dongola Oxfords Ties, worth \$1, now 60c.
Misses' Red Oxfords Ties, now 85c and \$1.10; worth \$1.25 and \$1.75.
Misses' Russet Oxfords Ties, worth \$1.50, now 95c.
Misses' Dongola, cloth top Oxfords, \$1.25 and \$1.40; worth \$1.75 and \$2.
Ladies' Spring-heel Oxfords, worth \$1.75, now \$1.25.
Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords, worth \$1.85; worth \$1.75 and \$3.
Ladies' Blue, Tan and White Canvas Oxfords, \$2.15; worth \$3.
Ladies' finest Russet Blucher Oxfords, \$3.15, worth \$4.
Ladies' Opera Oxfords, worth \$1.50, now 85c.
Ladies' Common-Sense Oxfords, worth \$1.50, now \$1.
Ladies' Opera Oxfords, worth \$1.75, now \$1.10.
Ladies' Tan Oxfords, worth \$1, now 60c.
Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, worth \$1, now 60c.

This is a bonafide sale. Everything must go. Everything new. No old stock.

Grasp this opportunity.

BYCK BROS. & CO.,

27 WHITEHALL STREET

Coleman, Burden & Warthen Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

In All Grades of Boots and Shoes.

Corner Pryor and Decatur Streets,

ATLANTA, GA.,

TO RETAIL DEALERS:

We offer superior goods at prices to suit the hard times. We are prepared to serve you with dispatch from our mammoth establishment, which is equipped with best facilities for delivery of goods. We will be glad to have your orders for shoes, and will send a salesman to see you at any time you wish to buy. WHEN YOU VISIT ATLANTA, CALL ON US.

FRANK M. POTTS. HENRY POTTS.

POTTS & POTTS

32 PEACHTREE STREET,

DEALERS IN

FINE WISKIES, WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.

And sole agents ORIGINAL BUDWEISER BOTTLED BEER. Fine line of old Whiskies, Wines and Brandies, for sale.

TELEPHONE NO. 175.

JULY 23rd

CANVAS

OXFORDS.

White, Tan, Blue and Pearl colors.

The regular price was \$2, to close

out choice now \$1.

Ladies' fine undressed Kid Oxfords and one-strap

Opera Slippers in Black, Tan, Pink, Olive, Gray and

Blue. These are the finest goods made, and ranged

n price from \$3 to \$5. Our sizes are broken if we

can suit you. Choice \$2.

Ladies' Tan Goat Oxfords now 50c.

Ladies' Red Goat Oxfords now 50c.

Ladies' Dongola patent tip Oxfords 50c.

Ladies' fine \$4 and \$5 Oxfords \$2.50.

Ladies' fine \$2 Oxfords now \$1.25.

Ladies' \$1.50 Oxfords now going 75c.

Children's Oxfords from 25c up.

Misses' Oxfords, spring heel, 50c up.

Next to

H. Clark, for twenty

superior city

city center.

Close by

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Young men

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OUR JUDICIARY.

The Superior Court Judges to Meet in
Atlanta Tomorrow.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 14 YEARS.

Judge A. H. Hansell, of the Southern
Circuit, Issues the Call.

SEVERAL OF THE JUDGES INTERVIEWED.

The Rules of Practice Will Be Revised by
the Convention, and Suggestions Made
for a New Edition of the Code.

Tomorrow for the first time in fourteen
years the superior court judges of this state
will assemble in convention in this city.

A few of the wearers of the ermine
have already arrived and the others, who
expect to attend tomorrow.

The personnel of the convention will be
in every way distinguished, as the occu-
pants of the bench in Georgia are all men
of purity and force of intellect, as able in
their public services as they are blameless
in their private life. They will bring to the
city, in their records, much of the history
of the state and in their legal scholarship
and ripe attainments, much of the learning
of the law.

Atlanta extends to them each and all
her best greeting—which they will find to
be even more cordial than the warmth of
her July sun—and she will endeavor to
render their stay in the city as pleasant
as her hospitality can make it.

When the last convention was held,
the last convention of judges was held
in this city during the year 1879.

It was presided over by that distinguished
judge, now removed to a higher court,
Judge A. H. Hansell.

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It was presided over by that distinguished
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probable scope and business of the conven-
tion.

These views are, in many cases, clear and
explicit. They are given in full for the
benefit of the readers of The Constitution
and to furnish those who are interested
in the convention with a variety of food
for thought and meditation.

Judge A. H. Hansell, of the Southern
Circuit, who issues the call for the convention
and who will call the meeting to order, is
strongly in favor of a modification of the
rules.

"As many of the rules of court," says
Judge Hansell, "have either been adopted
as a part of the statute law or become ob-
solete on account of changes of the law,
especially the rules in equity, I consider
a revision at this time as quite necessary."

"It is probable when the judges get to-
gether they will consult with each other as
to various matters of practice which differ
in some of the circuits and which ought to
be uniform. They may also enter into the
subject of criminal laws. Under the law
it is their duty to make suggestions to the
governor as to such changes as they find
desirable in the criminal law, but the
judges have been loath to make such sug-
gestions individually. They may as a body,
however, feel less hesitation in so doing."

"Not having had the opportunity for con-
sultation in these matters, I can only give
my own opinion as to what action they may
take, and that may depend greatly upon the
judges in attendance. Many of them are
taking their much needed summer vacation
and may not find it convenient to attend. I
hope a good majority will be present."

He Wants the Code Revised.

Judge Richard H. Clark, of the Stone
Mountain circuit, who has been in Macon
for the last few days, says that he is
strongly in favor of a new edition of the
code.

Said Judge Clark in speaking of the
rules of court: "I have not been impressed
that we have much to do in that regard."

In regard to legislation, however, there
is much. In fact, there is so much of this
that I favor the appointment of a commit-
tee to report upon it to an adjourned con-
vention to be held in October next, before
the legislature assembles. First of all,
we are greatly in need of a new edition of
the code, in which the criminal and civil
laws shall appear in separate volumes. For
this work the services of only one compe-
tent lawyer are required, simply to edit it.

If we could get a committee of three to
revise our criminal laws they could do both.
It would take more labor than I am now
able to bestow and more space than you
can spare to one judge to specify the
new legislation I think necessary."

Judge N. L. Hutchins, of the Western
circuit, will take a hand in the convention.

"I was not one of the movers in the call
for the convention," said Judge Hutchins,
"and have given the matter but a little
thought. I certainly have no well defined
idea of what will probably or ought to be
done by the convention."

"The law provides that such conventions
may be held each year, the purpose being
to adopt uniform rules of practice in the
various courts of all the circuits. If my mem-
ory is not at fault, the last convention was
held in 1879 and presided over by Hon.
Martin J. Crawford, then judge of the Chat-
tahochee circuit."

Closely behind Judge Clark are Judge
Harris and Judge Hutchins. The major
portion of the present bench is made up of
young men or those who may be so classed.

On account of the seniority of Judge
Hansell it was thought a proper deference,
aside from his ability, that he should
make the call for the convention.

The judge who first advanced the idea
of the convention and who has fostered the
movement with his characteristic enter-
prise from its very inception, is Judge
Hamilton McWhorter, of the Northern
circuit. To Judge McWhorter, therefore,
who is one of the youngest men on the
bench, belongs the credit of the call, which
is hereby accorded.

He wrote a personal letter to each of
the judges in the state, asking their views
in regard to the expediency of calling the
convention, and from these the several cir-
cuits that a majority were in favor of the call.
These letters were transmitted to Judge
Hansell with a request for him to issue a
call, which call was thereupon issued as

follows:

"I will give you a copy of it as it stands
written by me. Of course it is not per-
fect and may be changed materially before
I offer it to the convention. Here it is."

"I have no doubt," said Judge McWhorter,
"that the convention will result in good
and many useful points in the way of leg-
islation will be suggested. I think the
convention will be well attended."

Judge T. W. Milner, of the Cherokee
circuit, talks entertainingly in regard to the
convention.

"I want to suggest," said Judge Milner,
"the adoption of a new rule of practice,
which, I think, would materially lessen the
expense of the practice as it is now put into
operation. The only difficulty in the mat-
ter is the convention has no legislative
power. The rule I propose, if adopted by
the convention, would be based largely on the
consent of parties litigant. I believe,
though, that as a consent rule it would aid
the courts very much in speeding the busi-
ness and cut off a great deal of the expen-
diture of the law which is so expensive to the
people."

"What is the subject matter of the rule
you suggest?"

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root the clerk to enter a case upon a
docket to be known as the "consent docket."

When the case is called in its order for
trial, the same to be passed upon by the
court and the law shall be determined
and judgment rendered without the interven-
tion of a jury. In the event a jury is de-
manded by either party the case when
called for trial shall be submitted to a
jury for trial and verdict under charge of
the court.

"Now this rule would operate in this
way. In the first place it would eliminate
from the issue all facts about which there
was no dispute. There would be no wit-
nesses called or other evidence offered or
necessary upon the points which were ad-
mitted in the pleadings. Arguments of counsel
on such matters would be dispensed with and
the case cleared of all such matter would be
promptly made to the jury. Verdicts would be
promptly made. In fact, one-half the time
now consumed in an ordinary trial would
be saved. Where there was no jury de-
manded the case would be heard and de-
cided by the court as decided without the inter-
vention of a jury. On Monday of each term
of court the judge could separate the cases
where juries were waived, go to work dis-
pose of all the jury cases, discharge the
juries and without any expense to the coun-
ty, take up and try the cases where jury
trial was waived. I think under the work-
ing of a rule like this the expense of hold-
ing courts could be reduced about one-half.

I think something ought to be done to re-
form judicial procedure in this state. Taxes
are very burdensome and the delays of
the law are exceedingly hurtful to so-
ciety. To get the full benefit of the re-
form suggested it may be necessary to have
legislation on the subject, but the convention
ought to go as far as suggested."

"Have you any suggestion to make
as to changes in our law in the interests
and advantage of the courts?"

"Our whole judicial system ought to be
changed. The courts civil and criminal
business should be separate and distinct.
There should be a county court created in
all the counties of the state, with criminal
jurisdiction alone, of all crimes, with jury
and county solicitor, grand and petit
juries. The grand jury to meet with the
court every six months, and subject to the
court for the purpose of selecting a bill of
indictment in cases of murder, rape or
other capital felonies. This would create
a forum for the trial and disposition of
all such cases and would save the expense
of a grand jury to select a bill of indict-
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VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING JULY 30, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY CO.

Will Continue for
the Next Two Weeks
Their Great

Clearance Sale!

Our Wash Goods Season has been phenomenal. Two more weeks will be given to this, the most eventful sale in the history of Atlanta retailing.

New Things in Wash Bargains.

Wash Goods Bargains For Monday.	
250 pieces Clear Lawns, white ground, new patterns.....	5c
166 pieces better grade, 10c values in fresh styles, not obsolete patterns.....	6c
212 pieces assorted Gingham, Satines, Pongees, India Mulls.....	10c

Twelve and a Half Cents.

This has been the strongest feature of our great Wash Goods Season. We have recently added new things bought at New York trade sales. Not a tired pattern in the lot. All new, fresh, chic.....

Including 200 pieces French and English Percales, China Blue, Heliotrope, Green and Pink grounds, with stylish dots and stripes.....

30 pieces selected India Mulls in Navy Blue grounds with white dot, stripes and figures for Shirt Waists.....

63 pieces "Claire" Lawns, heretofore sold at nineteen cents, new Green, new Blue, Heliotrope, Pink ground.....

Our entire stock of Gingham, which ranged in value from 12 1/2c to 19c, will close this week at one figure.....

This a Clearance Sale which will clear.....

Nineteen Cents.

Our entire stock of French and Scotch Gingham, which have been heretofore 25c and 35c.....

The Great Remnant Table

Will be loaded Monday. As the season wanes the short ends becomes more frequent. Will sell them Monday for glory, not profit.....

Dress Goods Specials.

Bargains in Dress Goods.	
28 pieces printed Manchester Challies, small figures and Polka Dots.....	12 1/2c
13 pieces Double Warp Serge, a sixty-five cents value.....	49c
8 pieces special Storm Serges, 52 inches wide, correct shadings.....	98c

Ten Cent Sale of White Goods.

Fine Book Fold Nainsook Checks, Superb quality India Linon, Superb value Victoria Lawns. All above are 12 1/2c and 15c value.....

Ladies' Waists.

Ladies' White Lawn Waists, small plaits, with rolling Collars and Cuffs, former price 75c, reduced to.....	49c
Figured Irish Lawn Waists, Jabot fronts, ruffled Collars and Cuffs, reduced from \$1.50 to.....	73c
Percale and Zephyr Gingham Waists, all reduced to one price.....	47c
WASH SILK WAISTS, to clear them out, have reduced the price from \$6 to.....	\$3.50

Parasols and Umbrellas.

Our entire stock of Fancy Parasols, ranging in value from \$3.50 to \$5; all reduced at one price.....

All of the Departments

Are crowding out their Summer Goods and every section of them are full of Bargains. The prices quoted are concessions to the wants of the hour. The buying Public wants Bargains. Here they are.

Two Weeks More of the Clearance Sale

KEELY CO.'S

THE FAIR

That's the name for it—SEE-SAW! Up, Down! Money Up, Prices Down!

Prices Down! Prices Down!

Remember, never so down as tomorrow at THE FAIR. Tomorrow will be a Down-Price Day.

Dry Goods at The Fair.

Cotton Crete at 3c yard.
Fine White Checks at 5c.
Good Dress Gingham at 5c.
Good Sea Island at 5c.
Lace Stripe Black Lawn at 5c.
Fine White Muslins at 10c.
White Point de Gaze Lace at 5c.
Men's Linen Collars at 5c.
Black Satine Shirts for men at 50c.
Men's Linen Cuffs at 10c.
Wool Challie at 12 1/2c.
Hate for 10c Monday.

Curtains at The Fair.

New Portieres at \$3.48 per pair.
India and Shyria Rugs at \$1.48 and up.
Mosquito Bars (folding frame) at \$1.44.
Door Mats at 40c and up.

Very Good Things at The Fair.

Chamois Skins, 15c.
The Fair Ammonia at 10c.
Soda (10c package) at 5c.
Pearline at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, 100c.
Palm Soap at 5c.
Pure Castile Soap at 5c.
Camphor Balls at 10c box.
Fine Paper and Envelopes at 10c box.
Extra fine Stationery at 25c box.
Waxed Brooms at 10c.
Large Sponges at 10c.
Flavoring Extracts (10c kind) at 9c.
6 papers Tacks for 10c.
Thermometers at 5c.
Pins at 1c paper.
T. M. French Blacking at 5c.
Flesh Brushes at 50c.

Millinery Room has Good Things, too.

\$1 Hats for 10c at the Fair.
Sailors' Suits at 15c up.
All \$1 Shoes are now 25c.
Fine-trimmed Hats, \$1.25 and up. These were \$2.50.
We are closing out millinery at half figures.
New Aprons at 14c.
Baby Caps at 12c.
Ribbed Vests at 5c.
Ladies' Shirt Waists at 33c.
Boys' Shirt Waists at 15c.
Capelet Waists at 10c.
Children's Drawers at 10c, were 15c.
Ladies' Little Vests (you like the little) at 23c Monday only.
Excellent Corsets at 50c, were \$1.

Monday at The Fair.
Hats for Ladies
10c.
Many of them worth \$1.

China ware at The Fair.

China Bowls at 5c up.
French China (Limoges).
Carlsbad China.
American China.
The Fair leads in China and Kitchen Ware.
China Cuspidors at 48c.
Tobler Sets (10 pieces) decorated, at \$3.48.
English Tea Sets (66 pieces) new and tasteful decorations and taking shapes, at \$5 complete. This includes plates.
Initiation Cut Glass:
Ice Creams at 5c.
Pies at 7c.
Fruit Bowls at 30c.
This is the finest glass made.
Bowls and Pitchers at 75c.
Cups and Saucers at 50c set.
Cream Pitchers at 12c.
Breakfast Plates at 35c set.
Castoria.....

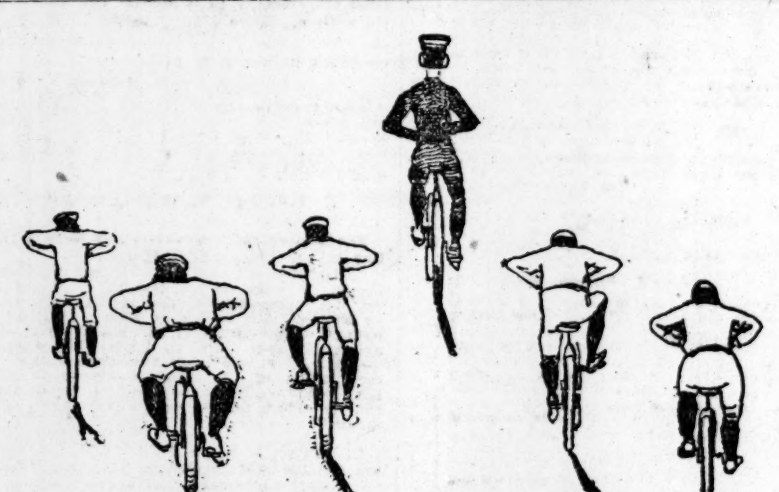
Kitchenware at The Fair.

Pie Plates at 4c.
Fruit Jars at \$1 dozen.
Jelly Tumblers at 38c dozen.
Jelly Tumblers delivered free.
Tin Kitchen Pans (dish) at 25c.
French Drip Coffee Pots at 88c.
Port Baths at 48c.
Infant Baths at \$1.24.
Waste Buckets at 49c.
Fine Tin Toilet Sets at \$1.48.
Preserving Kettles at 10c.
Brass Bird Cages at 98c.
Patent Hoisters at \$1.24.
Clothes Hoppers at \$2.24.
Lunch Baskets (good) 25c.
Refrigerators at \$5 each.
Bair Trays at 5c up.
Lamps at 25c up.
Clothes Pins 3 dozen for 5c.
Clothes Lines 14c (25 yards).
Mouse Traps at 5c.
Ice Coolers at \$1 each.

New Toys already coming in at The Fair.
Largest Toy House in the South is The Fair.
Ladies' Hats 10c to morrow.

THE FAIR.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO.,
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Means Street W. and A. R.
ATLANTA, GA.,

SOUTHERN BICYCLE CO.,
NO. 15 WHITEHALL STREET.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH COMPANY.

MONDAY,
TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY,
FRIDAY,
SATURDAY,
SUNDAY.



We Save Money for Our Patrons

NOTE HOW WE DO IT.

Jacobs' Pharmacy's Cut Price List:

Golden's Beef Tonic, with or without Iron.....	75
Brown's Iron Bitters.....	75
Atwood's Jaundice Bitters.....	17
Best Tonic, per dozen.....	2.00
Kaufman's Sulphur Bitters.....	25
Hostetter's Bitters.....	75
Drake's Plantation Bitters.....	75
Row's Bitters.....	68
Brown's French Shoe Dressing, per bottle, 8 cents; per dozen.....	75
Maroon's (J. M.) French Blacking, large size.....	10
Bradycelline.....	20
Dorin's Bauche de Perle.....	25
Bromidia (Bottle & Co.).....	75
Bromo-Caffiene, Keasbey & Mattison.....	20
Bromo-Caffiene, Keasbey & Mattison, large.....	25
Rankin's Biscuit and Jamper.....	75
Wells & Richardson's Butter Color.....	18
Vaseline, Camphor Ice.....	10
Swann's Capsules.....	10
Santal-Midy.....	83
Hart's Squeezers Angel Back Cards.....	25
Castoria.....	15
Coleraine.....	15
Hoyt's Cologne.....	15
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.....	75
Colgate's Fine Cosmetics.....	15
Albion Cream.....	10
Shedden's Cream Dentifrice.....	15
Hind's Honey of Almond Cream.....	28
Viola Cream.....	25
Coseline Cold Cream.....	10
Esspey's Fragrant Cream.....	18
Hall's Catarrh Cure.....	40
Pine's Catarrh Cure.....	24
Sage's Catarrh Cure.....	24
Warner's Safe Cure.....	25
Cuticura Salve.....	15
Cuticura Soap.....	15
Cuticura Resolvent.....	15
Shedden's Cream Dentifrice.....	15
Derma Royale.....	15
Pine's Catarrh Cure.....	24
King's New Discovery.....	25
Pineau's Eau de Quinine.....	40
Blair's Opium (Menthol).....	50
Roche's Embrocation, the best whoop- ing cough cure.....	50
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.....	60
Phillips' Cod Liver Oil.....	68
Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger.....	37
Fairchild's Essence Peppin.....	75
Jaynes Expectant.....	58
Arnold's Extract Beef.....	38
Hall's Extract Malt.....	20
Leibig's Extract Beef.....	40
Pond's Extract.....	34
Shaker's Extract Roots.....	47
Tarrant's Extract Celery and Copal.....	75
Alderson's Extract Celery.....	50
Crowe Perfumery Co. Grand Apple.....	50
Lubin's Extract all odors, 1 oz.....	50
Lundberg's Extract, all odors, 1 oz.....	50
Pinaud's Extract, 1 oz.....	50
Darby's Fluid.....	35
Imperial Glycerine.....	90
Malted Milk.....	75
Mellin's Food.....	30
McAllister's Mocking Bird Food.....	30
Holmes' Mother's Friend.....	40 and 75
Rubber Gloves, Mens.....	1.00
Rubber Gloves, Ladies.....	1.00
Dr. Frank's Glycerine of Health.....	25
Parker's Hair Balsam.....	35
Titt's Hair 15c.....	35
Hall's Hair Renewer.....	57
Ayer's Hair Vigor.....	65
Injection Maydore.....	75
Injection "G".....	75
Juniper Tar.....	18
Hydrolelele.....	75
Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites.....	90
McArthur's Syrup Hypophosphites.....	75
Lactoprep.....	75
Mexican Mustang Liniment.....	18
Listerine.....	25
Lubricated Hydrogen.....	68
Malvina Lotion.....	38
Salter's Eye Lotion.....	15
Magnesia, large blocks.....	15
Husband's Magnesia.....	25
Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.....	75
Magnesia.....	25
Powers & Weightman's Morphine, bottle.....	15
Powers & Weightman's Morphine, 10c.....	15
Morse's Indian Root Pills.....	15
Tyner's Dyspepsia Cure.....	30
Our Native Herbs.....	30
Wood's Sarsaparilla.....	68
Stimmons' Liver Regulator, 31 size for.....	50
Powers & Weightman's Quinine, 25c.....	40
Best Gum Opium, per ounce.....	33
Peruna.....	40
Stimmons' Liver Medicine, large package.....	30

WHAT BITES YOU AT NIGHT?

SOME FACTS.
Mosquito (sometimes written Mosquit), a Spanish word signifying "a little fly," is a name applied to certain annoying dipterous insects, well known to most of people. It is only the female that bites, and it is charged that said bite is often the cause of zoonotic diseases.

A Beautiful Pumping Apparatus

It is claimed by entomologists that these insects have a pumping apparatus similar to the stinging of a bee. It is a compound double action and most beautifully polished for its work of piercing and sucking. The oil that is required to lubricate it being of fine quality, which is a poison. It is this latter which irritates some people so much. When one of these insects finds a suitable place for its work it plants its labellar firmly upon the spot, and in a moment later the satel enters the skin and the pumping begins. Dismal claims that there is use made of poisonous saliva in the operation.

Mosquitoes Carry Disease.
You don't know where its lance has been just before entering your skin. Some insect might bring you what you don't want, and in addition to the bite and annoyance you might get something else. To guard against such use

Robinson's Mosquito Lotion.
It Drives Them Away.
Price 15 cents bottle; \$1.50 dozen.

Do You Wear a Truss?

To Whom It May Concern, Greeting:
Those who wear trusses know how disagreeable it is if they fit badly, or are made of such material as will wear unevenly, and then they are constantly coming loose to the great annoyance of the wearer. And again, a badly fitting truss is an annoyance in another way—it often interferes in such a manner as to make a bad matter worse. Any physician will tell those who wear trusses that the best is the cheapest, and by all means, sufferers should wear those which are accurately fitted. The world is full of trusses, good, bad and indifferent. They are almost as numerous as cat combers—plenty of trusses, but few really good ones.

To do away with such difficulties, Jacobs' Pharmacy has added a surgical instrument depot to their business, where Dr. Guilford will be found with a full line of first-class trusses. He is an experienced physician, having had long experience in one of the largest surgical instrument houses in America, hence, understands how to fit to those who need them, with any of the improved trusses now in stock in this establishment. Sufferers would do well to call on him and select a really first-class truss. There will be a pleasure connected with it, because Dr. Guilford will take a pleasure in fitting all appliances without charge with an instrument which will delight the wearer. Remember if you want a first-class truss, accurately fitted, and at a low price for a first-class article, call upstairs, over Jacobs' Pharmacy, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets.

Look Out For Bed Bugs.

Now is the season when they begin to crawl about and lay thousands of eggs and these in turn grow rapidly and lay other eggs and so on until your whole premises will be infested. How terrible to be disturbed and bitten by these miserable things. What is better evidence of a depraved nature than lie and let these things crawl over you the whole night long?

Now is the time to destroy them, "root and branch." Use Jacobs' Bedbug Killer freely and you will have clean, sweet beds. Try it now. Don't delay a single day! Tear down your beds and apply it now! The price is only 25 cents for large bottle, with brush for applying. Call and get a bottle at Jacobs' Pharmacy, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets. Now is the time to use it.

Send in your name for a copy of our descriptive Price List, which gives the prices of ten thousand articles usually sold in a first-class drug store. It will post you on the lowest possible CUT PRICES. It will save you dimes and dollars. Everything retailed at wholesale prices at

Jacobs' Pharmacy,
Atlanta, Ga.

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 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 122 Vine street.
 NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue.
 Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium hotel and annex, Hotel Rossmore, Hotel Victoria, Palmer house, Hotel Ingram, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month; or for The Sunday Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

CONGRESS AND

THE CONSTITUTION.

Congress will convene an extra session on the 15th of August. This will be the most important session of congress since the war. Its proceedings will be of interest to every household in America.

The Constitution has made special arrangements for the most complete and elaborate congressional reports that will be found in any other session of congress. Under the direction of our regular correspondent, who will have charge of a corps of able assistants, every detail of national legislation will be carefully watched and reported through the columns of The Constitution.

The Daily Constitution should find its way to every home in Georgia and the surrounding states during the session of congress. The cost of the paper during the several months' proceedings is a mere trifle and will be worth, in the completeness of the returns yielded, one hundred times the amount paid for it.

No southern newspaper will attempt to compete with the completeness of our reports.

If you are not already a subscriber, send your name and address at once to the publisher, so that you may be receiving the paper regularly by the time congress meets. Don't wait for a chance to lose a less which injures you more than anybody else.

Not a Bad Law After All.

If, when the tax returns of all of the counties of the state are in, it is found that there is a loss of some ten or fifteen million dollars in the aggregate of the total tax valuation over that of last year, the people of the state will probably devote some time to serious reflection as to the cause of the discrepancy.

Enough returns are already in to establish the fact that there will be a tremendous decrease in the tax returns, as compared with last year, some counties showing a loss of from one to two hundred thousand dollars, while reports from the larger counties are not yet in.

The governor and the comptroller general are now perplexed on account of the evident inadequacy of the legislative tax levy to meet the demands of the state, and it is entirely probable—indeed it is to be expected—that an additional assessment must be levied by the governor to meet the expenses of the state.

This is not a cheerful prospect, and when the people are called upon to go into their pockets for the additional levy they will no doubt make a strenuous effort to locate the cause of the trouble and see if it can be remedied in future.

The general assembly of 1890-91 passed a bill, which was duly signed by the governor, requiring the establishment of a board of equalization for every county in the state. It was the duty of these boards to equalize the tax values of their respective counties, and under the law passed, if properly administered, every man who owned property would be taxed in proportion to his holding. Under this law, if the boards did their duty, it was impossible for a man owning real estate valued at a million dollars to return it for taxation at a hundred thousand, or less than one-fifth of its value, while the small landowner, who lived next door, paid, in proportion to his holdings, a tax of from 20 to 100 per cent greater than his millionaire neighbor.

Of course some of the wealthy property owners of the state, who were unwilling to pay their just proportion of taxes, raised a terrible howl about the board of equalizers and the result was that the present general assembly, at its last year's session, repealed the bill. The bill should not have been repealed. It was probably not as perfect as it could have been made, but the general assembly, instead of annihilating it, could have modified it in a manner which would have prevented the tremendous slump now being recorded in the comptroller general's office as the returns from the counties come in.

It will be found this year that the assessment levied last year on the large real estate owners will, as a general thing, be greatly decreased in their voluntary returns, and the men who owned property worth five hundred thousand last year, which was reasonably valued

by his county board at perhaps not more than two hundred and fifty thousand, will, in all probability, return the same property for taxation this year at from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, as there will be no boards to equalize the tax valuations of the counties.

We have no special instance in mind, but have not the slightest doubt that the full returns from the counties of the state will show in every one some glaring illustrations of the force of our remarks.

The board of equalization law was a good one, and it should be re-enacted. It may not prove entirely acceptable to the Croesus land owners, but to the rank and file of the taxpayers of the state, who are willing to bear their just part of the burdens, and who demand that others do likewise, it was a protection to which they were and are now entitled.

If the returns, this year as they continue to come in, bear out the ratio of decrease already indicated, and if it appears that there is a shortage of some ten or fifteen million dollars, the people will no doubt ask themselves if the board of equalization law was really such a bad thing as it was cracked up to be last year.

A Republican.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, has been berated very soundly by the republican goldbug papers of the east for his fiery talk about wading through blood up to the bridle bits.

The truth is, however, that these newspapers are after one of their own tribe. Waite is a red-hot republican and a bloody-shirt shrieker. He never waded in blood, he never hurt anybody, and he never made much of a show when real trouble was going on.

He is simply an all-around republican and a silver mine owner. He neither knows nor cares any more about the unlimited cologne of silver than a jack rabbit. Let the republicans take him and discipline him. They are welcome to him.

Is It a Newspaper Invention?

It is to be feared that the various newspapers of the country are inclined to treat young Mr. Claude Bennett, the private secretary of the interior department, with a gayety which the subject does not warrant. Like four fingers of twenty-year-old Bourbon, he is to be taken seriously, if taken at all. As a specimen of the amusement which the newspaper writers think they are having at young Mr. Bennett's expense, we print the following from the Washington correspondent of The St. Louis Republic:

Some of the Georgia people here today discovered a note which has caused them a good deal of amusement. It was written in the latter part of March by Mr. Claude N. Bennett, of Georgia, who, on the 4th of March, became private secretary to the present head of the interior department.

Upon the same day Mr. Bennett wrote another letter, which was promptly furnished the papers for publication. Mr. Bennett was installed in his position under Secretary Smith and felt very well indeed. He also felt like giving good advice to the people down in Georgia who had the temerity to ask government places at the hands of the new administration.

He said in a very wise manner that there was nothing in public life at Washington for the Georgians. There was no preference and the salaries in the several departments were small. On the contrary there was down in the old state of Georgia the widest sort of a field for the young men who had political or business ambition. He advised them to "push their fortunes on the soil of Georgia." The other letter which has just come to light, was of an entirely different character. It was addressed to Mr. Bennett's young brother, this young brother was also a young Georgian. It ran about like this:

"I have succeeded in securing a position for you in the interior department which will give you \$720 a year. I hope in a short time to be able to get you a better place. Come on to Washington by the first train."

The young brother promptly responded in kind. He is now a messenger in the interior department at \$720. He is not musing to an extent which would injure his health. He draws his salary regularly and spends most of his time in the room of his brother. These circumstances and the contrast conveyed by the recital just had will warrant, in most people's opinion, the snicker which the Georgians who have read both of Mr. Bennett's letters are indulging in.

We see nothing amusing in the developments that have been made in young Mr. Bennett's correspondence. We are inclined to take the matter seriously. When young Mr. Bennett, of the interior department, wrote his famous note to a Georgian applying for an office, informing him that Georgians should push their fortunes at home, giving as a reason that public officials speedily degenerated into "government hacks," we took him seriously. We objected to his somewhat loose application of terms to our public officials, but we thoroughly agreed with him that Georgians should push their fortunes on Georgia soil rather than go into the delusive and disheartening business of holding small places under the government. Our theory is that if Georgians can't get good offices they ought to stay at home where the climate is good, and where sun and soil unite to make the garden spot of the world.

We are not amused, therefore, but grieved to know that, after giving such good advice to Georgians in general, young Mr. Bennett, of the interior department, concluded to make a government hack of his brother. We have great hopes of discovering that the newspaper correspondents are basing their hilarity on an invention of their own.

Either young Mr. Bennett did not write the famous letter he signed, or he has done gross injustice to his brother.

Stand by the Zoo.

When the Gress Zoo was established at Grant park it was a stroke of enterprise never before attempted by a southern city. The liberality of certain citizens, and especially of Mr. Gress, made the Zoo one of the most attractive features of the park. It has entertained and instructed thousands of old and young, and our people will unanimously favor the idea of adding more animals to this popular exhibit.

Mr. Gress is thoroughly in earnest about the matter, and in the course of a few months, when the Zoo is prepared to accommodate them, he proposes to add a fine lot of animals to

those now at the park. The Zoo is the cheapest and most attractive feature that could be named. It costs nothing in the shape of taxes beyond the expense of feeding the animals and hiring a keeper, and the show is a perpetual delight to the children, and instructs them in an interesting branch of knowledge.

Nearly every month in the year it is a rare pleasure to the little ones to take a ride on the street car out to the park and watch the strange antics of the animals, from the elephant down to the smallest monkey. We must stand by the Zoo and the city council and the people should give Mr. Gress all the aid and encouragement that he may require.

Not Inflation.

The New York World throws financial information around with a looseness that shows that it is ready to engage in all forms of competition. It had some remarks on "the silver dump" awhile ago calculated to excite the wonder of the knowing ones, and now it declares that "for nearly three years we have been inflating the currency at the rate of \$4,000,000 a month."

The World does not intend, of course, to be taken seriously. It simply follows the example of its esteemed contemporaries and makes loose assertions that it is not prepared to discuss. It has its little point to make, and it refuses to be embarrassed by the facts.

There are certain phenomena that follow inflation and are as responsive to it as daylight is to the rising sun. One of these is a rise in prices. Whenever the currency reaches the point of inflation, the immediate and inevitable response is a rise in prices.

If there were any form of currency inflation at the present time, or if there had been any in the recent past, we should not now be in the midst of a deluge of falling prices and declining values. We need not, therefore, go any further into The World's remarkable argument, except to say that a little inflation just at this time would be like balm to the bruises that business has received from the contracting process of going to a gold basis.

No Political Capital in It.

Considerable has been said about the action of Governor Northen in ordering the militia to be in readiness to respond in the event that telegraphic reports from Wilkes county, on the day that Mr. Watson spoke there, indicated that the presence of the state soldiery would be necessary to quell disorder.

The governor acted in response to the appeal of the best citizens of Wilkes county. He was not on the scene and knew nothing of the condition of affairs further than he gathered from the information telegraphed him by the prominent citizens of the community, in whose opinion he had confidence. The governor was telegraphed that serious trouble was expected; that men were arming themselves, and that the safety of the community would be best assured by the knowledge that the militia was ready to respond to a call for assistance in the event that there was trouble.

With this information, and without having time to make a careful study of the situation, the governor ordered the militia to be in readiness to respond should an outbreak take place.

We feel sure that the good people of Wilkes county, whose caution prompted them to call upon the governor, acted from the best of motives, and that they felt sure that the peace of the community was threatened. The governor should not be blamed for what he did, particularly as he went no further than to simply notify Colonel Levy to have his men ready in case they were needed.

As we have already stated, we believe that the people of Wilkes county were unnecessarily alarmed, and that there would have been no personal violence attempted had the day's developments been left to take care of themselves in the ordinary way.

The governor is not subject to criticism for his action, and the effort to make political capital out of the occurrence is not justifiable.

A Phase of South Carolina Politics.
 The report of Editor Hemphill's interview with The Constitution, printed yesterday, possesses lively interest for those who are watching political developments in the Palmetto State.

There are two Hemphills engaged in the editorial business in South Carolina, and while they are brethren in fact, they are not by any means brethren in politics. In the journalistic sense, each is at the head of a political faction, and they make each other's hides rattle when a campaign is on.

Mr. Robert Hemphill, who talked so interestingly to our reporter, is the editor of The Abbeville Medium, and is a strong representative of the Tillman democracy, which embraces a large majority of the democratic voters of the state. Mr. J. C. Hemphill is the editor of The Charleston News and Courier, the successor of the lamented Dawson, and one of the most brilliant journalists of the south. He represents what the Tillman democrats call the aristocratic ring democracy, and although he is in a minority, he makes matters exceedingly interesting for his opponents.

The truth is, the Charleston Hemphill has such an inclination for polemics that he goes out of his own bailiwick and crosses the borders of his state in search of victims. He has attacked Editor Walsh, of Augusta, and he has made several feints at The Constitution. So far as his own state is concerned, he has made matters so warm as a representative Carolinian that his brother, as a leader of the Carolinians, proposes to put him under martial law and have him guarded with metropolitan police.

Whether this step will be a wise one we are not prepared to say, but the experiment will be interesting, and, at all events, it will give the leader of the Carolinians as much as he can do to attend to the Carolinians at home without sallying across the border to harass Editor Walsh and threaten the picket lines of The Constitution.

The situation in South Carolina as it has been described to us by those who are favored with an inside view, is an interesting sociological study. It is in the nature of a struggle for supremacy

between the representatives of the old families—the Carolinians—and the representatives of the common people—the Carolinians. An interesting phase of it is that two members of one family—brothers—should be opposing each other on the supposititious issues involved in the social distinction to be found in the pronunciation of Carolinian and Carolinian. It is not a family feud, but it is a very warm tussle between two gifted editors, who are ready to hot-pot each other in behalf of the different principles they advocate—albeit there is not as much difference between their real principles as is commonly supposed.

The difference is altogether on the surface. Wherever the people rule, the state is all right. The class distinctions that are said to exist in South Carolina may be said to be purely mythical. The aristocracy of brains is the only aristocracy that has ever ruled or ever will rule in the south. The history of the south's greatest men shows that the real leaders—the real statesmen—have, for the most part, sprung from the loins of the common people—the worthy poor. Meanwhile, we shall watch with both interest and sympathy, the attitude of Editor Hemphill, of Charleston, when Editor Hemphill, of Abbeville, has caused him to be placed under martial law and has surrounded him with state police.

Contention in the Church.

It is like curious and sad to note how the stainless vesture of the crucified Christ has been rent to shreds by verbal differences or other equally trivial controversies.

Scarcely was Christianity fairly launched on its mission of peace and good will to men, until the even tenor of its way was marred by the rude clamor of angry disputation. At an early day Paul and Barnabas fell into an unseemly wrangle about as small a matter as whether John and Mark should attend them in their joint missionary labors. So far as we are advised the breach thus made was never thoroughly healed. These two apostolic men each went his way, nor ever fully realized their mutual mistake until they met in a better world. When afterwards Christianity had become a vast ecclesiasticalism the rivalry of Rome and Constantinople brought about what is known as the great eastern schism. There were several minor differences, but the basis of the struggle and the separation was the simple phrase "filioque" in the apostle's creed, as related to the procession of the Holy Ghost. Henceforth the Greek and Latin Catholic churches have struggled for the mastery throughout universal Christendom.

The Catholic church, which boasts of its unity has not been free from internal dissensions. The Dominicans and Franciscans have not been in accord in matters of discipline, and the Jesuits and Molinists have had their doctrinal differences. Methodism, before it was a half-century old, had its factional fights. Topically, a protégé of Lady Huntington, was at serious odds with Charles Wesley, and at still greater variance with the saintly Fletcher. In America as early as 1828, began the contention between Episcopal Methodism and the Methodist Protestant church. Since that date there have been not less than a half dozen fresh ruptures.

In 1844 the Methodist Episcopal church was split in twain by the adoption of the Finley resolution by the general conference at New York, virtually disfranchising Bishop Andrew on the ground that he was a slave holder, not—as was conceded by his worst enemies—from personal choice, but by force of legal construction. Mr. Calhoun wisely regarded this ecclesiastical disruption as the forerunner of national dissolution.

In recent years there has been no little hysterical ranting about the organic reunion of the two Methodisms but wise men of all sections are agreed that there is not even a remote possibility of such a happening. The English Baptists have been divided for fully two centuries about the communion question. Such learned and godly men as Andrew Fuller and Robert Hall crossed swords on this issue, not always without acerbity of temper and bitterness of speech. In America the old church of Jesse and Silas Mercer was well wrecked by the missionary enterprise. The strife growing out of this controversy has not spent its force, but the probability is that the feud will end by the ultimate absorption or extinction of the anti-missionary element. The other reformed churches in both hemispheres exhibit signs of decay and disintegration. The Eskrimas separated from the main body of Scotch Presbyterians on a frivolous question of psalmody. The seeds of that separation were transplanted to the continent and now we have synods and colleges of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians.

In New England not a few of the old Congregational churches have drifted into Unitarianism and Universalism, and in some of the rural districts churchgoing is nearly abandoned. These changes originating largely in the destructive criticism of the Tubingen school in Germany and finding a responsive echo in the Andover seminary, are not pleasant to contemplate.

If we were minded to moralize on these conditions that confront us on every side, we might appeal to the better instincts of human nature, not for broad churchism, which oftenest springs from a lack of strong religious conviction, but for that broader charity which St. Paul has so strikingly emphasized in his epistle to the Corinthians.

The saying of the late Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, that there could be no quietness in the synod of Kentucky until he or R. J. Brockbridge, one or both, were safely landed in the promised land, illustrates how intense and unrelenting is the odium theologum church troubles. As we have shown, like instances have occurred all along the track of ecclesiastical history, nor will they cease until the watchmen on the walls of Zion shall "see eye to eye."

Not until this momentous dawn to Judah forsook to wear Ephraim or Ephraim ceased to annoy Judah. Meanwhile let every true disciple of the Prince of Peace study to be quiet, not "refraining

between the representatives of the old families—the Carolinians—and the representatives of the common people—the Carolinians. An interesting phase of it is that two members of one family—brothers—should be opposing each other on the supposititious issues involved in the social distinction to be found in the pronunciation of Carolinian and Carolinian. It is not a family feud, but it is a very warm tussle between two gifted editors, who are ready to hot-pot each other in behalf of the different principles they advocate—albeit there is not as much difference between their real principles as is commonly supposed.

The difference is altogether on the surface. Wherever the people rule, the state is all right. The class distinctions that are said to exist in South Carolina may be said to be purely mythical. The aristocracy of brains is the only aristocracy that has ever ruled or ever will rule in the south. The history of the south's greatest men shows that the real leaders—the real statesmen—have, for the most part, sprung from the loins of the common people—the worthy poor. Meanwhile, we shall watch with both interest and sympathy, the attitude of Editor Hemphill, of Charleston, when Editor Hemphill, of Abbeville, has caused him to be placed under martial law and has surrounded him with state police.

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A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Song of Blessing.

God's blessing, gentle eyes,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

Striving to find some thankful word to say.

God's blessing, gentle lips,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle hand,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle heart,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle soul,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle spirit,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle love,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle grace,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle mercy,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle peace,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle joy,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle hope,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle faith,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle charity,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle kindness,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle gentleness,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle meekness,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle mildness,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle sweetness,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle purity,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle holiness,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle righteousness,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle truthfulness,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle goodness,
 Upon you for a tender smile-like this,
 Low 'neath your light my heart your debtor lies.

God's blessing, gentle beauty,
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God's blessing, gentle strength,
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God's blessing, gentle power,
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God's blessing, gentle reason,
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God's blessing, gentle logic,
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God's blessing, gentle science,
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God's blessing, gentle art,
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God's blessing, gentle skill,
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God's blessing, gentle craft,
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THE LESSON OF THE EXPOSITION.

The Wonders That Have Been Accomplished by Electricity.

From The New York Herald.
 After a week's ramble through the mysterious labyrinth of the world's fair one is so impressed with the magnitude of the achievement that in making a summary of the most notable features of the lesson of the great undertaking, he is at a loss where to begin.

There is an immensity about the whole affair that is appalling, a comprehensive sense of detail in the development of the progress that is incomprehensible—an extension so vast as to defy expression in giving an adequate idea of the scope of the exposition.

There is but one way to see it, and that is to see it. You may read about it for months, and hear high tongues talk about it as long as after all it is impossible to catch the true spirit of the greatest of world's fairs, and to

KING GUMBI AND HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER.

By HENRY M. STANLEY, Author of "In Darkest Africa," Etc.

(Copyright, 1893, by Henry M. Stanley.)

In the first dark hours we were all gathered about the fire as usual, when Sateen, the sage exorciser, exclaimed: "See here, boys, do you not think that for once in a while it would be well to hear some legend connected with men and women. I vote that one of you who has amused a crowd of tales of lions and leopards should search his memory and tell the company a brave story about some son of Adam. Come, you Katenbo, have the Mandyema legends?"

"Well, yes, we have; but my ears have been so open heretofore that my tongue has almost forgotten its uses, and I fear that after the smooth and delightful tales of Kadu you will not think me expert in speech, or that if you care to hear of it, I can give you the legend of Gumbi, one of our kings in long past days, and his daughter."

"Speak, speak, Katenbo," cried the company; "let us hear a Mandyema legend tonight."

Katenbo, after this general invitation, cleared his throat, brought the soles of his feet nearer the fire, and amid respectful silence spoke as follows:

"It was believed in the olden time that if a king's daughter had the misfortune to be guilty of an error, she should suffer for half of her life, and the other half be devoted to the rest. Now, King Gumbi had lately married ten wives and now all at once this old belief of the elders about troubles with daughters came into his head, and he issued a command which was to be obeyed until the day of death, that if any female children should be born to him they should be thrown into the Luabala and drowned, for said he, 'The dead are beyond the temptation to err and I shall escape mischief.'"

"To avoid the reproaches of his wives, on account of his cruel order, the king thought he would absent himself, and he took a large following with him, and he went to visit other towns of his country. Within a few days after his departure there were born to him five sons and five daughters. Four of the infant females were at once thrown into the Luabala, but when the fifth daughter was born, she was so beautiful and had such great eyes, and her color was so mellow, like a banana, that the king hesitated, and when the child was so hard for her child's life, she made up her mind that the little infant should be saved."

When the mother was able to rise the nurse instructed her away secretly by the king's order, and she fled to a dark forest, and being alone she began to talk to herself, as people generally do, and she said: "What is it that I am doing? What is it that I am doing? What is it that I am doing?"

"She answered and said: 'Ah, beautiful little parrot, tell me how I can save my sweet child, for Gumbi has ordered me to throw her into the Luabala.'"

"The parrot replied, 'I grieve for your child, but I do not know. Ask the next one you see, and he will know.'"

"A second parrot still more beautiful came flying toward her, whistling and screaming merrily, and the queen lifted her voice and cried: 'Little parrot, stop a bit and tell me how I can save my sweet child's life, for Gumbi has ordered me to throw her into the Luabala.'"

"Ah, mistress, I may not be able to tell you that comes behind me who knows; ask him," and he flew to his day's haunts."

"Then the third parrot was seen to fly toward her, and he made the forest ring with his happy whistling."

"Oh, stay, little parrot, and tell me in what way I can save my sweet child, for Gumbi has ordered me to throw her into the Luabala. But first let me put a small banana stalk and two pieces of sugarcane with it, and then I shall carry it safely to the ground for you."

"The parrot relieved the queen of her child, and flew through the air screaming merrily, and then, after a short time, he returned with the little princess, her banana stalk and two pieces of sugarcane in the lap of the grandmother, who was sitting at the door of her house, and said: 'This bundle contains a gift from your daughter, wife of Gumbi. She bids you be careful of it, and let none of your own family see it, lest she should be slain by the king; and to remember this day, she requests you to plant the banana stalk in your garden at one end, and at the other end the two pieces of sugarcane, for you may need both.'"

"Your words are good and wise," answered Franny."

"On opening the bundle the old woman discovered a female child, exceedingly pretty, plump, and yellow as a ripe banana, with large black eyes, and such milk teeth, and a bright face that the grandmother's heart glowed with affection for it."

"Many women came to ask questions. The banana flourished and grew into a grove, and each sprout marked the passage of the season, and the sugarcane likewise thrived prodigiously as year after year passed, and the infant grew to adulthood. When the princess had bloomed into a beautiful maiden the grandmother had become so old that the events of long ago appeared to her like so many dreams; but she still worshipped her child's child, and for her, she waited upon her, and wore a green gown, and every night before she retired she washed her dainty feet."

"Then one day, before her ears were quite closed and her hair began to turn white, she heard a parrot who brought to her a branch near her door, and after a while she heard the parrot, crying out: 'The time has come, Gumbi's daughter must depart and seek her father. Furnish her with a new gown, reach her to the king while she beats it, and give her forth.'"

"Then the princess purchased for her a tiny drum and taught her a song, and when she had fully instructed she prepared a new gown with a foot of sugarcane, and she made cushions from grass cloth bags, stuffed with silk cotton, and she laid her upon them. When all was ready she embraced her grandmother, and with many tears she sent her away down the river with four women servants."

"Granny stood for a long time by the river bank watching the boat disappear with the current, then she turned and entered the doorway, and sitting down closed her eyes and began to think of her pleasant life she had enjoyed while waiting for Gumbi's child, and while so doing she was so pleased that she smiled, and as she smiled she slept and never woke again."

"But the princess as she floated down and had bathed her eyes, which had smarted with grief, began to think of all that granny had taught her, and began to sing in a dainty voice, as she beat her tiny drum."

"List all you men! To the song I sing. I am Gumbi's child. Brought up in the wild. And home I return. As you all will learn. Tell Gumbi I have come, come, come."

"The sound of the drum attracted the attention of the fishermen who were engaged with their nets, and seeing a strange canoe with only five women aboard floating down the river they began to wonder, and when they saw how beautiful she was, and her graceful, the figure clad in robes of the grass cloth, and they sang again: 'I am Gumbi's child. Brought up in the wild. And home I return. As you all will learn. Tell Gumbi I have come, come, come.'"

"Then the fisherman who was afraid and did not molest her. But one dreamer of being the first to carry the news to the king and earn a reward for his service, he went away to tell him that his daughter was coming to visit him."

"The news, plunged King Gumbi into a state of wonder, for, as he had taken such pains to destroy all female children, he could not imagine how he could be the father of a daughter."

"Then he sent a quick-footed and confidential slave to inquire, who the girl was coming to visit, and he was told that she was coming with him was his own true daughter."

"Then he sent a man who had grown up with him, who knew all that had happened around him, and he also returned and confirmed all that the slave had said."

"Upon this he resolved to go himself, and when he met her he asked: 'Art thou, child?'"

"And she replied: 'I am the only daughter of Gumbi.'"

"And who is Gumbi?"

"Well, but I am Gumbi myself, and how can you be my daughter?" he asked.

"Am I the child of your father, and after I was born he bid me that I might not be cast into the river. I have been living with my grandmother who never told me the number of banana stalks in her garden, and she said the number of seasons that have passed since my birth. One day she told me the time had come and she sent me to my father, and I embarked in the canoe with four servants, and the river bore me to this land."

"Well, said Gumbi, 'when I return home I shall question Miami, and I shall soon discover the truth of the story, but meantime what must I do for thee?'"

"My grandmother said that thou must accord a guest the meeting of the daughter with the father, she replied."

"Then the king requested her to step on the shore, and when she stepped on the grassy yellow feet, and saw the gleams of her body, which were like shining bright gum, and carved on that year, most of her face, and looked into the wondrous black eyes, Gumbi's heart melted and he was filled with pride that such a surpassing creature should be his own daughter."

"But she refused to set her foot on the shore until she had been sacrificed, for her grandmother had said all luck would befall her if these ceremonies were neglected. 'Therefore the king commanded that two goats should be slain, one for the meeting with his daughter, and one to drive away ill fortune, and that the king himself should be present. 'Well, yes, we have; but my ears have been so open heretofore that my tongue has almost forgotten its uses, and I fear that after the smooth and delightful tales of Kadu you will not think me expert in speech, or that if you care to hear of it, I can give you the legend of Gumbi, one of our kings in long past days, and his daughter.'"

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"Speak, speak, Katenbo," cried the company; "let us hear a Mandyema legend tonight."

Katenbo, after this general invitation, cleared his throat, brought the soles of his feet nearer the fire, and amid respectful silence spoke as follows:

"It was believed in the olden time that if a king's daughter had the misfortune to be guilty of an error, she should suffer for half of her life, and the other half be devoted to the rest. Now, King Gumbi had lately married ten wives and now all at once this old belief of the elders about troubles with daughters came into his head, and he issued a command which was to be obeyed until the day of death, that if any female children should be born to him they should be thrown into the Luabala and drowned, for said he, 'The dead are beyond the temptation to err and I shall escape mischief.'"

"To avoid the reproaches of his wives, on account of his cruel order, the king thought he would absent himself, and he took a large following with him, and he went to visit other towns of his country. Within a few days after his departure there were born to him five sons and five daughters. Four of the infant females were at once thrown into the Luabala, but when the fifth daughter was born, she was so beautiful and had such great eyes, and her color was so mellow, like a banana, that the king hesitated, and when the child was so hard for her child's life, she made up her mind that the little infant should be saved."

When the mother was able to rise the nurse instructed her away secretly by the king's order, and she fled to a dark forest, and being alone she began to talk to herself, as people generally do, and she said: "What is it that I am doing? What is it that I am doing? What is it that I am doing?"

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE
ATLANTA, JULY 29, 1893.
Clearings today, \$1,350,000.
Clearings for the week, \$7,000,000.
Clearings for the month, \$21,000,000.

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.
New York exchange buying at par selling at \$1.00.
1216 premium.
The following are bid and asked quotations.
STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

New York 3 1/2 107
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ADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

IS A SURE CURE FOR EVERY PAIN,
SPRAINS, BRUISES, PAINS IN THE
BACK, CHEST OR LIMBS.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND
IS THE ONLY PAIN
REMEDY.

That instantly stops the most excruciating
pains, allays inflammation and cures Conges-
tions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels
or other glands or organs.
A CURE FOR ALL
SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
A half a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a
half tumbler of water, repeated as often as
the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated
with Ready Relief placed over the stom-
ach and bowels, will afford immediate relief
and soon effect a cure.

Thirty drops of R. R. in half a tumbler
of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps,
Spasms, Stomach, Heartburn, Nerveous-
ness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Colic,
Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world
that will cure Fever and Ague and all other
malarial, bilious and all fevers, added by
ADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as ADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Secure
Complete digestion and absorption of the
food, cause a healthy action of the Liver and
render the Bowels natural in their operation
without griping.

Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a Box.

Reasonable Cost

THE UNEQUALLED
10-Year Cumulative
Distribution
Policy

Presented By The

Connecticut
Indemnity
Association

of WATERBURY, CONN.

Chartered by the State.

Subscribed Capital \$500,000.

VICTORY L. SAWYER, Pres.

E. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

No Admission Fees or Annual Dues.
Company Pays for Medical Exami-
nation.

Fixed Rates of Premium.

Quarterly, half-yearly or yearly
payments.

Age 35, Amount of Policy \$10,000
Annual Premium \$204.00

Will pay in case of death:
First year...\$10,000
Second year...10,100
Third year...10,200
Fourth year...10,300
Fifth year...10,400
Sixth year...10,500
Seventh year...10,600
Eighth year...10,700
Ninth year...10,800
Tenth year...10,900
Then and at any time thereafter policy
holder may

1st. Continue at reduced cost \$136.60
annually for \$11,000 policy.

2d. Receive surrender value in cash
\$1,844.10. (In which case the 10 years' pro-
tection of \$11,000 has cost only \$204.00.)

3d. Exchange for paid-up policy for
\$4,610.00.

4th. We will carry your policy free of
cost for 10 years, and at the end of that
time will pay the face of policy, viz: \$11,000.

Our premium is level for 10 years, after
which a reduction is guaranteed.

NOTE—If you contemplate insuring your
life, or increasing the amount of insurance
you at present carry, it will be worth your
while to examine this plan before decid-
ing to pay the excessive premiums de-
manded by the ordinary companies, or
to speculate in the apparently cheap
uncertainties offered by investment so-
cieties. We repeat—Examine this Plan;
it will be No Waste of Time.

Liberal Contracts to men of good record
and character. Address

JULIUS A. BURNEY, STATE

ATLANTA, GA.

ORMOND & OWENS, GENERAL AGENTS

Room 52, Inman Building.

OPUM
and Whiskey Habits
cured at home with-
out pain. Book of par-
ticulars sent FREE.
B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.

One of the Most Convenient and Best Kept in
Chicago.

A great many people from the south who
attend the world's fair stop at the Columbia
hotel corner of State and Thirty-first
streets. The hotel is perfect in all its ap-
pointments, every want being provided for.
The rooms are large, well ventilated and
furnished with the choicest goods. Fine
upholstery every where meets your eye, the
furniture being entirely new. Mr. G. A.
Hosapelle, the general manager, is an ex-
perienced hotel man and an accommodating
gentleman and personally looks after the
comfort of his guests and all who
stop with him will testify.

The Columbia is splendidly located, being
midway between the fair grounds and the
center of the city. It is convenient to
many of the most popular theaters and
places of amusement. One street car, two
cable cars, one elevated and one steam-
about line passes by and near the hotel run-
ning direct to the fair grounds and to the
heart of the city. This is a convenience
that visitors should not overlook.

No much has been said of extortionate
hotel rates that it is deemed wise to be
very explicit and pay just what the Col-
umbia hotel does in this line. The rates
of the Columbia hotel are as follows: The
rates are from \$1 to \$2 per day; on the An-
gustura plan from \$2 to \$3 per day with liberal
discount to large parties. Now when you
remember that the Columbia uses only the
best and neatest furniture and furnishes
its table with the choicest edibles in Chi-
cago, you will see the rates are not extor-
tionate but are very reasonable. Many a
hotel in Chicago will charge you \$4 a day
for what you can get at the Columbia for
\$2.

If you are going to Chicago you cannot
do better than stop at the Columbia hotel,
corner Thirty-first and State streets.

Will positively cure sick headache and pre-
vent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills.
This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose.
See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose.
Small price.

All lovers of the delicacies of the table use
Angustura Bitters to secure a good digestion,
not the genuine only, manufactured by Dr.
Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

THE LORDS BOOK.

Beresford Is Engaged in Literary Work

After the Manner of Harry Hill.

FROM PALACE TO PENITENTIARY.

Lancelotti Has Been Promoted—In Five
Days He Became a Lumber Inspect-
or, and Took a Good Position.

News comes from Gress camp that Lord
Beresford is writing a book which will not
be laid in the shade even by Harry Hill's
famous novel. Indeed, Beresford is bring-
ing his ability to bear on his work. He is
polishing it and it is determined that Hill
shall not surpass him.

The lord's book will be entitled "From
Palace and Penitentiary to Misery and the
Penitentiary." Beresford knows something
about palaces, having traveled and seen sev-
eral. He has an advantage over the Geo-
grapher in the extent of his travels. Harry
Hill has probably actually covered more
miles in his life than Beresford, for Harry
was a railroad conductor and has made hun-
dreds of trips between Atlanta and Augusta.
But in that traveling he did not have much
opportunity to study palaces. Beresford has
another advantage. He has seen the peni-
tentiary and Harry has not yet.

Beresford's happy days were when he was
young and innocent. That is when he was
very young. Perhaps, the early stage of
his life is the one that should be included in
that epoch for with the fetters that were given him
there he had every reason to be happy,
especially as his schemes gave promise of
working out to perfection. Oddly enough
the line between happiness and misery was
narrow. The word misery in the title of
the book refers to Rome. In fact, it is a
synonym for that city or his experiences
there, so he says. It will be a readable
story.

Harry Hill's novel may have more
local coloring, but for strength and philo-
sophical treatment it will be safe to gamble
on the Englishman's book. He has not so
much time to devote to it as he would like
for he is not so fortunately situated as Hill
who has no duties to perform. Consider-
able interest is manifested in the title of
Hill's story. It will not be "Harry, the
Dyman."

These two books will be awaited with in-
terest. Beresford is making an excellent
record. He was first a lumber checker, but
that did not keep him very busy. He is
ambitious, and wants to be useful so he got
the notion that he would like to be a lum-
ber inspector. Inspectors get \$125 a month.
His position requires a quiet eye and ex-
perience. Usually it takes a man from
three to five years to become an expert
inspector. He must be thoroughly familiar
with lumber. A botch will cost his em-
ployer many times his salary. A month
Beresford wrote to Captain Gress and asked
him to come down to the camp, saying that
he had something important to see him
about. Captain Gress went down and the
lord made known his desire. Beresford is
a persuasive talker, and the lessee agreed
to furnish a man to train the convict spe-
cially. Captain Gress said that he would
pay a man's expenses three or four months
if Beresford really thought that he could
learn the business. The lord declared that
he would try his best and he felt sure that
he could pick it up in the course of a few
months, at least, sufficiently to repay the
lessee for the trouble and expense of train-
ing him. An expert inspector was placed
over Beresford and the instruction began.
At the end of five days Beresford dismissed
the inspector, saying that he knew the
business and he did. Captain Gress says
that the Englishman is one of the best in-
spectors he ever saw.

He works steadily during the day and
reads at noon and on Sundays writes. He
has grown gray within the last year. He
is in good health, but the worry of the
trials, escape and recapture turned his hair
to the color of an aged man's.

CONGRESS OF DOCTORS.

The Governor Appoints a Long List to Go to
Chicago.

Governor Northern has appointed about
fifty doctors as delegates to the first pan-
American medical congress, which is to meet
in Chicago, but when is uncertain. The
invitation to appoint a number of delegates
to the convention came to the governor
from Charles A. L. Reel, secretary gen-
eral of the congress. This gentleman writes
to the governor that there will be a large at-
tendance. The doctors named are:

Robert Atterbury, C. P. Gannon, A. W.
Callahan, Dan Howell, W. P. Nicholson,
K. P. Moore, J. C. Leahard, J. W.
Duncan, Eugene Foster, W. H. Dougherty,
G. J. Grimes, L. H. Goss, A. H. Smith,
Twigg, Miller, Keuben Nisbet, H. Holtz-
claw, F. M. McIntosh, J. W. Bailey,
P. R. Cortlyou, H. Perdue, — Philpot,
J. M. Kelley, W. C. Kendrick, J. B. S.
Holmes, W. B. Tate, W. O'Daniel, W.
S. Kendrick, J. Scott Todd, C. H. Hall,
R. J. Nunn, J. H. Elliott, DeSaussure
Ford, J. A. Dunwoody, — Jordan, S. C.
Benedict, N. P. Jekes, D. Darby, Law-
rence Feider, J. G. Hopkins, A. M. Burt,
J. H. Malone, — Tennant, Frank M.
Ridley, E. L. Bardwell, R. H. Taylor
and N. G. Long.

The appointment is purely honorary.
Expenses are borne by the delegates.

GOING OVER THE SYSTEM.

General Manager Green, of the Danville
System, Drops Down South.

Captain W. H. Green, general manager
of the Richmond and Danville, came down
yesterday on a special and after a visit to
the offices of the Equitable, went out to
Lithia Springs for the night. He may con-
tinue to Birmingham. On Tuesday the
Georgia Pacific will be operated as an
independent road by the Georgia Pacific
Company. The same officials who have
managed it under the Richmond and Dan-
ville will continue to manage the property.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 17 E. Cain
Street.

Evening classes in Spanish are now be-
ginning and on August 1st a new class
in French will be started in which stu-
dents will be prepared to enter conversa-
tion classes in September. A special fea-
ture of the instruction given in Spanish by
a native Castilian teacher. This, without
a doubt, is the best method to acquire
in the shortest time, a practical knowledge
of the language. A splendid opportunity
is this for business people. B. Collonge, Esq.
Wellhoff, directors.

Excursion to Fort Royal.
W. C. Story, the general excursionist,
has arranged for a grand excursion from
Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Royal, S. C., in-
cluding a trip by steamer twenty miles
around the harbor landing at the city of
Beaufort, the beautiful summer resort.
Parties going on this excursion will take
the regular passenger train for Augusta,
Ga., which leaves Atlanta Sunday night,
10:15 o'clock, August 6th, p. m. Round
trip ticket \$4, good for two days and to
return on any train, July 30 sun-tue fri

Traynham & Ray.

NEW! NEW! NEW!

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Have washed out all regular prices and put on August Clean Sweep Prices. The New Prices will be
Glorious for those who wish DRY GOODS, and "Hadeous" to competition.

The close money market has made things mighty
shaky, but tomorrow there will be a regular earth-
quake among the prices on all

SUMMER GOODS IN OUR HOUSE.

12,000 yards fine Summer Silks, all on bargain
tables. Beautiful Plaid Silks, cheap at \$1.25, go on
the table at 50c.

15,000 yards Organdies, Mulls, Lawns, Batiste,
Mousseline Clair, etc. All in beautiful colorings. Any
of these you can have for about half price.

8,000 yards Sateens at 8½c. 3,000 yards Satin
Striped Colored Mulls at 6½c.

We can only give a few prices, but everything in
the way of SUMMER GOODS will be sold as
on bargain table.

Fine 10-4 Bleached Sheetting at 13½c.

Big sale Bleached and Unbleached Domestic.

We are doing the Umbrella business—300 Fine
Umbrellas at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

243 Sun Umbrellas at 43c. 47 Fine Parasols
that are worth \$5 to \$8, these you can own for \$3
choice.

One lot Ladies and Children's Sun Bonnets at
17c and 25c. One lot Babies' White Caps at 10c and
15c; these Caps are worth 50c and 65c, but are a lit-
tle soiled and you can own them for almost nothing.

Men's 65c Overalls at 25c. Men's 35c Outing
Shirts at 14c.

A table loaded with \$1.25 White Spreads go at
69c. A table full of White Flouncing at 13½c.

All Laces and Embroideries to be closed out at
2c, 3c, 5c, 6½c, 8c and 9c.

Swiss Lace Edging only 2½c. All Veilings at
10c; many of these are worth 50c and 60c.

Big Sale of Our W. B. Corset this week, every
pair guaranteed as satisfiers or money goes back to
you.

This is the month for you to get bargains in our
Lace Curtain Department.

3,000 yards Curtain Scrim at 3½c.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

46, 48 AND 50 WHITEHALL STREET.

Altering—Store. —Stock. —Prices.

Last week's brilliant beginning of our
great rebuilding sale emphasizes the im-
portance of your coming at once. Our
prices have been and will be low enough
to draw out the money hoarded in old
stockings and coffee pots as well as to
draw on your bank accounts. Our sales
last week were the greatest of any week
of the season. With a grim determination
to succeed in our purpose—a determina-
tion that knows no obstacle—respects no
laws—we set about to close out our mag-
nificent stock of Clothing, Hats and Fur-
nishings, preparatory to

Rebuilding Our Store.

The entire stock must be moved in the
next twenty days. You will find Suits
among this stock that well deserve the
name of works of art. No tailor, no mat-
ter what you pay him, can make any-
thing better. Imagine any color, any pat-
tern, any style, and you will find it here—
Sack Suits, Frock Suits, Worsteds,
Cheviots—in short, everything desirable
is represented in this matchless array of
male attire.

Don't Buy
Clothing,
Furnishings,
or Hats
Till You See Our
Rebuilding Offerings.

EISEMAN BROS

15 and 17 Whitehall Street.

The only manufacturers of clothing in the
South dealing direct with the consumer.

No Branch House in this City.

TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY

One small dose will correct indigestion in five min-
utes and a few doses will cure the worst forms of
dyspepsia. It is pleasant to the taste, acts mildly,
yet surely on the diseased parts. It invigorates and
tones the system in a natural and rapid manner. It
is an old remedy of undisputed merit, never failing
to speedily restore to health all those who use it ac-
cording to directions. Probably you are sick and
do not know exactly what is the matter. Indi-
gestion is the cause of about nine-tenths of all the
suffering humanity endures. Cure it and your
health will be good.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy for sale by druggists
here and everywhere.

IT CURES THE SICK.

DERMA-ROYALE is pure, mild and so harmless that a whole bottle may be drank without the least serious effect.

LOVELY RACES, WHITE HANDS.

Nothing will CURE, CLEAR and WHITEN
the skin so quickly as

DERMA-ROYALE

The new discovery for curing cutaneous affections,
removing discolorations from the cuticle and
bleaching and brightening the complexion.
THREE REVEN WERE ANYTHING LIKE IT.
It is as harmless as dew and so simple a child
can use it. It is highly recommended by Physicians
and its use results warrant us in offering
a \$500 REWARD. To secure the public of its
Five Hundred Dollars cash, for any case of eczema,
pimples, blotches, moth-patches, brown spots, liver
spots, blackheads, ugly or muddy skin, unnatural
redness, freckles, tan or any other cutaneous dis-
colorations or blemishes, (excepting birth-marks,
scars, and those of a scrofulous or kindred nature)
that Derma-Royale will not quickly remove and
cure. We also agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars
to any person whose skin can be injured in the
slightest possible manner, or to anyone whose com-
plexion (no matter in how bad condition it may be,
will not be cleared, whitened, improved and beau-
tified by the use of Derma-Royale.

Put up in elegant style in large eight-ounce bottles.
Price, \$1.00. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

WE WILL BE GLAD TO SEND ANYONE A

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLE FOR NOTHING

TO INTRODUCE IT. SEND US YOUR FULL POST-OFFICE ADDRESS TODAY.

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Wholesale and Retail. Paints and Oils

Glazes, Varnishes, Brushes, Strictly Pure White and Tinted Leads, Lubricating
Oils, and Motor Stains. For large contracts, very low prices will be made to own-
ers, contractors and builders. Ladders, Gages and Band Saws always for sale.

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